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Note Threatens Violence During Montreal Voting

MONTREAL, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—A note signed by Quebec extremists threatening to "blow up" Montreal and carry out a string of actions unless four separatist leaders were released by noon rekindled fears for the life of kidnapped British diplomat Cross.

Cross confirmed they had received the threat but said they still were checking to see whether it had come from the Quebec Front (FLQ) which seized Mr. Cross three weeks ago and killed Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte.

The message was found in a letter box in the predominantly French district of East Montreal last night—exactly a week after Mr. Laporte was murdered.

The note, signed by the "Chester-Papineau" cell of the outlawed front, did not mention Mr. Cross by name.

But it warned extremists would blow up Montreal and would go ahead with "our schedule of executions" unless the four leaders were freed by noon.

Tension gripped the city as a strict security net was thrown around public buildings and polling booths where Montrealers began voting in mayoral and city council elections.

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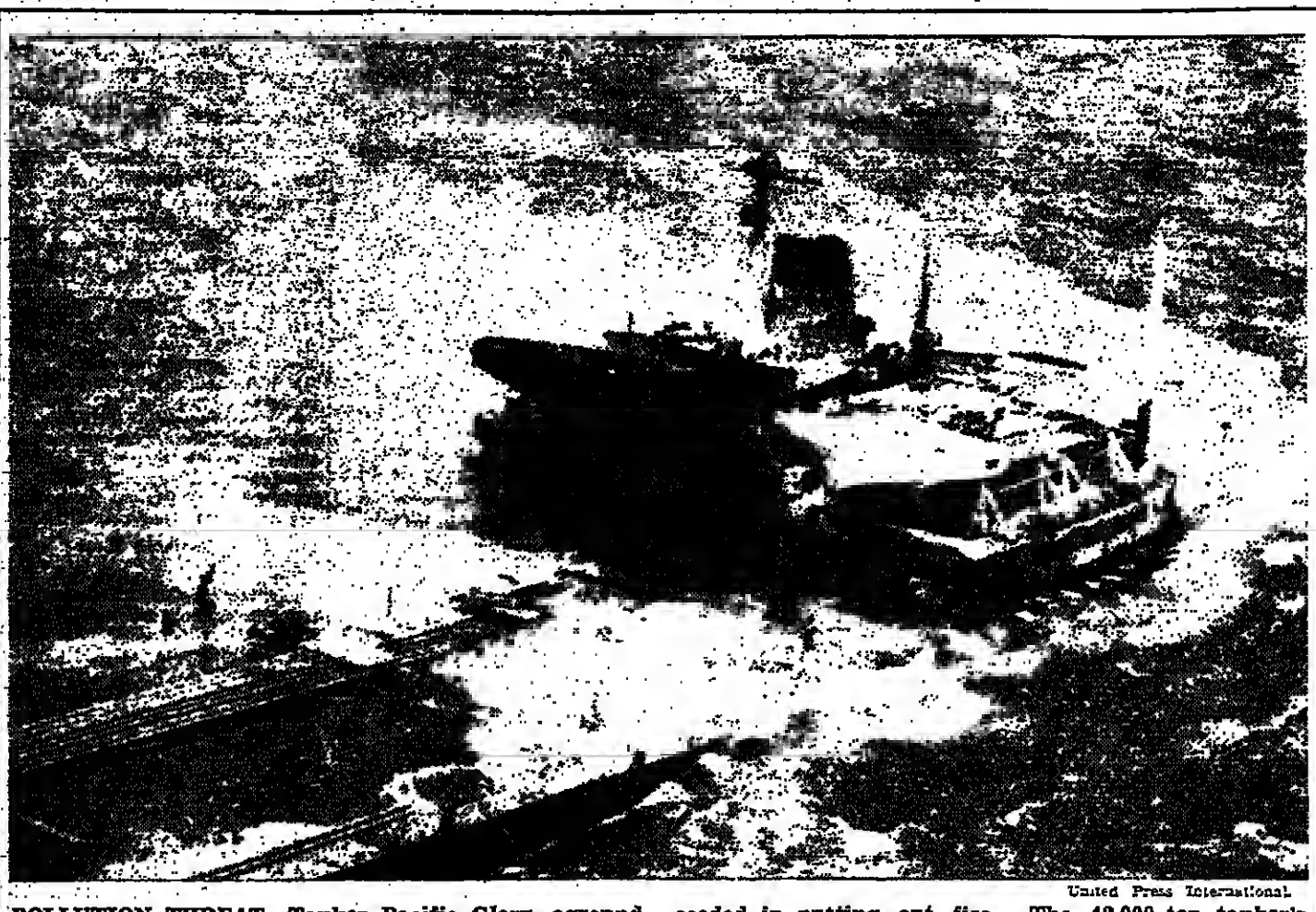
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POLLUTION THREAT—Tanker Pacific Glory, aground on a shoal off the Isle of Wight, after firefighters succeeded in putting out fire. The 42,000-ton tanker's cargo of oil poses a serious pollution threat.

Tanker Fire Out, but Gale Threatens Pollution

By Alfred Friendly
PORTSMOUTH, England, Oct. 25 (WP).—Good weather, good luck and heroic firefighters appear to have spared Britain a repetition of the Torrey Canyon disaster.

The inferno aboard the oil tanker Pacific Glory was extinguished yesterday, and the ship, aground three and one-half miles east of the Isle of Wight, is in minimum risk of breaking up. Nevertheless, a southwesterly gale was brewing in the English Channel tonight, and the danger was not entirely eliminated.

Under way after collision and a series of volcanic explosions

Egyptians Ready To Extend Truce For Two Months

By Raymond H. Anderson
CAIRO, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Egypt was reported today to be ready to extend the 30-day cease-fire with Israel along the Suez Canal for two months.

The authoritative Cairo daily, Al-Ahram, printed on its front page a dispatch from its correspondent at the United Nations saying that "Cairo has no objection to a cease-fire extension for two months."

In what appeared to be a change of position, the dispatch said, the Egyptians considered it "imperative" that the peace mission of Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN intermediary, be re-activated during the two-month extension of the cease-fire.

Cairo's position earlier had been that the cease-fire could not be extended beyond the Nov. 5 expiration date unless the Israelis first announced readiness to return to the Jarring talks.

After one preliminary meeting with Mr. Jarring, who began his latest mission Aug. 25 under a U.S. initiative, Israel declared a boycott of the talks on the ground that the Egyptians had violated the cease-fire terms by deploying anti-aircraft missiles in the Suez Canal military standoff zone.

Premier Golda Meir reiterated in a speech to the UN General Assembly last Wednesday that Israel would not return to the Jarring talks "until the situation obtaining at the time the cease-fire went into effect is restored."

[Israel today repeated its willingness to resume the Jarring peace talks if the military situation along the Suez Canal were restored to what it was on the eve of the cease-fire agreement on Aug. 7, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.]

[The statement was released following a cabinet session and after consultations with Mrs. Meir, who is now in Washington.]

The demands of Israel for a withdrawal of the anti-aircraft missiles have been countered by the Egyptians with equally unyielding declarations. Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad said "two weeks ago that the Egyptians would never agree to withdraw a single missile from the canal zone."

President Anwar Sadat affirmed this stand in an interview last Monday with C.L. Sulzberger, foreign affairs columnist of The New York Times.

Both sides expressed reluctance to resume the bloodletting, however, and the tone of the Al-Ahram dispatch suggested that an extension of the cease-fire was a virtual certainty.

The fate of military standstill provisions of the original cease-fire, however, was less certain. The truce banned the introduction of new weapons and the construction of new military sites in zones reaching 32 miles on each side of the canal.

Last month, Mr. Riad declared that the U.S. peace initiative was "dead" as a result of Washington's intention to deliver aircraft and other weapons to Israel.

Although Mr. Riad said that the Egyptians would abide by the cease-fire as such, he appeared to indicate that Cairo regarded the standstill restrictions as void.

More explicitly, the foreign minister said in a Cairo television interview on Oct. 6 that the Egyptians not only refused to withdraw any missiles but would move any additional missiles they obtained into the Suez Canal zone.

Some Western observers here have assumed that if the cease-fire were extended it would be without standstill restraints.

The Al-Ahram dispatch on the possibility of extending the cease-fire for two months came amid a diplomatic offensive by Egypt at the UN, aimed at achieving a resolution condemning Israel's occupation of Arab lands and pressing for a resumption of the Jarring mission.

Mr. Riad is to open a General Assembly session in Cairo tomorrow.

Heavy Snowfall In Swiss Alps

GENEVA, Oct. 25 (AP).—Winter came early to Switzerland this weekend after up to ten inches of snow fell during the last 24 hours in major Alpine resorts.

Most passes were closed to cars or could be negotiated only with snow tires or chains. On the Furka Pass road, a 25-year-old officer candidate was killed Friday when an avalanche struck his army truck.

Arossa, at an altitude of 5,445 feet, reported a total of 23 inches of snow.

Davos, 4,620 feet high, measured a snow cover of 20 inches.

Wounded Army Commander Dies

By Joseph Novitski
SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Dr. Salvador Allende, a Marxist, was elected President of Chile by a joint session of Congress yesterday.

[Gen. René Schneider, the Chilean Army commander-in-chief, died today—72 hours after gunmen ambushed him as he drove to his office here.]

Dr. Allende, 62, a physician and Socialist senator, won a plurality in the nationwide popular election Sept. 4 on a platform to begin the construction of socialism in Chile.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies had to select the president from the two top candidates in the popular election because no candidate won a majority of the vote.

Dr. Allende received 133 votes, and Jorge Alessandri Rodriguez, the runner-up in the September election, received 35 votes.

First Marxist Elected
The graying, energetic Dr. Allende is the first Marxist-Leninist to be freely elected president of a Latin American nation. He is to be inaugurated next Nov. 3.

Dr. Allende did not attend the hour-and-20-minute meeting of Congress. The vote he received reflected the support from the governing Christian Democratic party as well as that of the leftist coalition that he led in the September election.

Mr. Alessandri, a conservative president, received the votes of some of his rightist supporters despite his appeals to them to vote for Dr. Allende.

Seven blank ballots were cast in secret vote, which took 55 minutes. Five of the 200 members of Congress were absent from the special meeting in the three-story Hall of Honor in the 19th-century Congress building in downtown Santiago.

When the results were announced by Sen. Tomas Pabio, who presided over the session, senators and deputies stood and sang the national anthem.

S. Envoy to India Overslept, Gets a Gift

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25 (AP).—The Indian Parliament presented the U.S. Ambassador yesterday with a musical clock to help Ambassador Keith B. Keating wake up in the future.

L. Sondhi, a member of the leftist Jana Sangh party, hit the clock to the music as an afterthought to a native controversy that when Mr. Keating, 70, left last Tuesday and was at the airport to say good-bye to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on her departure for York.

Sondhi said in a letter to Mr. Keating that he was making his "personal contribution" to the situation from forwarding further, and to do so in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Mr. Sondhi said "the clock" is out of repair, but I am sure that will be no problem to you, knowing as I do the excellent mechanical engineering knowledge of your country, which enables it to supply lethal weapons and equipment to Pakistan.

Mr. Sondhi said he purchased the clock, which he described in his letter as a "rather low-price" one but which "looks quite respectable" while a member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations in 1961.

When activated, the clock grinds out a musical melody of the "Anniversary Waltz" which was made famous by the late Al Jolson.

Mr. Keating was too busy to see Mr. Sondhi, so the presentation was made to Galen Stone, deputy chief of the U.S. Embassy.



Kenneth B. Keating, U.S. ambassador to India.

Held Since Plane Strayed

By Bernard Gwertzman
MAJ. Gen. Edward C. D. Scherrer, commander of the joint U.S. military aid mission to Turkey, his aide for ground forces, Brig. Gen. Claude M. McQuarrie Jr., and the pilot of the Beechcraft plane, Maj. James P. Morris.

A Turkish colonel, also aboard the craft, presumably would be visited by a Turkish consular official, but no details on this were known.

U.S. Request
There was no indication from the Foreign Ministry on the disposition of the case. The United States has asked for prompt release of all four officers on the ground that their plane had crossed the Soviet border clearly "by accident."

The United States had made repeated requests for access to the three Americans since the Soviet Union said last Thursday that their plane had landed near Leninakan on the Soviet-Turkish border.

Turkish officials have said that the plane had left Erzurum on a 40-minute flight to Kars for a tour of Turkish military installations when the pilot lost his bearings in bad weather. It is not known how the plane landed where it did, and presumably this is one of the things the consular officials hope to find out.

According to the provisions of the Soviet-American consular convention that went into effect in 1967, American consular officials already should have been permitted to have met with the detainees.

Protest Unlikely
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CHILE'S PRESIDENT-ELECT—Marxist Salvador Allende waving to supporters at Santiago on Saturday after learning Chilean Congress had confirmed his election.

No Longer Pressing Missile Pull-Back

U.S. Feels Tanks for Israel Restore Balance in Mideast

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (UPI)—The United States considers that tanks being sent to Israel will constitute a partial "rectification" of Soviet-Egyptian violations of the military standstill, it was learned on excellent authority yesterday.

As a result, although the United States continues publicly to insist on some Soviet-Egyptian gesture, it is no longer pressing hard for removal of the missiles introduced into the prohibited zone west of the Suez Canal after the Aug. 7 standstill cease-fire.

"Rectification is now taking place," a knowledgeable American source asserted.

He referred to the approximately 200 M-48 main battle tanks and M-48 Patton tanks being sent to Israel and, presumably, also to new deliveries of P-4 fighter-bombers.

Some disagreement exists among high American officials on how far to push rectification. Almost no one expects a rollback of missiles,

but some officials believe the Russians and Egyptians still ought to make some concession.

Others, however, argue that continual U.S. demands for "some rectification" have become counterproductive in view of the adamant Soviet-Egyptian refusal. Britain and France, the other Western members of the Big Four powers, have not supported the U.S. demands.

A Clean Page

The objective of a more relaxed American approach is to make possible a clean page for the renewal of Arab-Israeli peace talks through United Nations Middle East envoy Gunnar Jarring.

Publicly Israel has insisted on restoration of the situation that existed before the violations began as the requirement for resuming talks through Mr. Jarring. Some diplomats here believe, however, that this might mean restoration of the previous military balance rather than a missile rollback. Tanks and aircraft might restore that balance.

The speech to the General Assembly by Israeli Premier Golda Meir reiterated the known position but appeared to some observers to leave loopholes for new formulas.

Mrs. Meir conferred for 90 minutes Friday with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Shortly thereafter Romanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu was seen conferring with Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed el-Zayyat.

Relaunching the Jarring mission was a main objective of the statement by Secretary-General U. Thant following a dinner Friday night for the Big Four foreign ministers—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.

Four Agree

Mr. Thant said the four had agreed "to exert their utmost efforts" to enable Mr. Jarring to resume his mission at the earliest possible date, to try to get the parties to continue the present cease-fire and to find a Middle East solution on the basis of the 1967 Security Council resolution.

The United States opposed the issuance of a formal communiqué because the three others resisted any mention of rectification. When U.S. representatives saw that the others were intent on a statement, the Americans agreed to go along. Forty-five minutes were spent drafting a text to be issued under Mr. Thant's name.

Apart from encouraging resumption of the Jarring talks, another purpose of the statement was to provide a more constructive framework for the General Assembly's work on the Middle East, which starts tomorrow. Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad is the first speaker.

Egypt Ready To Extend Cease-Fire

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Assembly debate tomorrow on the Middle East conflict.

According to Al Abram, Cairo's agreement to extend the cease-fire for two months would require Mr. Jarring to submit a detailed report to the UN if he were unsuccessful in reviving the indirect talks between Egypt and Jordan on one side and Israel on the other.

The objective of Egyptian strategy is to intensify world pressure on Israel to withdraw from the occupied lands. Threats of restricting Arab world oil production, financially important to the United States and vital to Western Europe's economy, are a psychological cudgel in this strategy.

Big Four Efforts

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (Reuters)—The Big Four foreign ministers agreed during a two-hour discussion here to exert their utmost efforts to get Middle East peace talks going again and obtain an extension of the 90-day cease-fire, an official UN statement said.

Secretary-General U. Thant issued the statement after a meeting Friday night with Mr. Jarring. It followed a dinner given by Mr. Thant for U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.

Tanker Fire Out; Pollution Still Threatens Channel Coast

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promptly attacked by decontamination teams aboard British vessels. Almost all the oil of the tanker, which ruptured, was pumped out. It caused 36 hours of monster flames. But the silver lining of this only cloud was that it did not spill and rest on the surface as a pollutant. Apparently only a small part of the ship's crude oil leaked out.

The Pacific Glory, flying a Liberian flag of convenience, collided with another tanker, the Allegro, also under Liberian colors, in international waters about six miles south of the Isle of Wight.

The Allegro, chartered by Esso, was bound for Fawley, near Southampton, with a cargo of Libyan crude. The Pacific Glory, chartered by Shell, was headed for Rotterdam and had picked up a Dutch pilot at the western approach to the English Channel.

Both were headed almost due east, the Allegro further off shore. How the collision happened in daylight, fine weather, and ten-mile visibility remains a profound mystery. The Allegro's port bow was in collision with the starboard bow of the Pacific Glory. Relatively undamaged, the Allegro continued into Fawley.

Engines were stopped on the Pacific Glory, and, through investigation of the ship was conducted. Ninety minutes later, as it was about to get under way again, the explosions began. Presumably leaking oil from the fuel tanks, warped by the impact, touched the still hot engines.

If no further damage occurs tonight, Dutch salvage vessels now en route from Holland will take

over for the owners tomorrow, relieving the British Navy of its responsibility.

They are expected to bring submersible pumps into the cargo tanks and transfer enough oil—about 20,000 tons—into smaller tankers so that the straggled ship will again be light enough to float.

Eight crew members of the Pacific Glory remained missing today and are presumed dead. Three others are recovering from minor burns and injuries in a Portsmouth hospital. All of the crew are believed to be Hong Kong Chinese.

EEC Council To Deal With U.S. Protectionism

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 25 (AP)—

The European Economic Community (EEC) Council of Ministers meets tomorrow and Tuesday to deal with the protectionist movement in the United States and negotiations on Britain's entry.

The council is due to agree on the text of a statement warning the United States that the European Community will defend its rights in interests with reprisals if the United States limits imports from the EEC. The statement, referring to the trade bill now before the U.S. Congress, is expected to be unanimously approved by the six foreign ministers. The bill would set quotas on the imports of textiles and shoes. The six countries exported \$550 million worth of these products to the United States in 1969.



LONDON FRACAS—Police and anti-apartheid demonstrators end up in a heap during clash at Trafalgar Square yesterday during a rally of about 10,000 persons to protest possible resumption of British arm sales to South Africa. Fifty people were arrested. Twenty police officers were injured, including a policeman who was bitten.

Thant Appeals for Support

Assembly Condemns Racism As UN Special Session Ends

By Henry Tanner

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (UPI)—The General Assembly concluded yesterday its 25th anniversary celebration with solemn condemnation of colonialism and racism in southern Africa and the adoption of a ten-year program for the development of poor nations.

Secretary-General U. Thant in a closing statement made a dramatic appeal for greater support from member governments. Too often the national governments merely pay a convenient "tribute" in the UN and made use of it only at moments of great crisis, he said.

He told the assembly, which included several presidents and prime ministers, that it was not enough to ask whether the UN was a success or a failure since there was "simply no alternative" to it.

The Larger Arena

"What other way is there out of the maze of national and special interests, preoccupation and priorities into the larger arena where we can at last face the monstrous problems of our time?" he asked.

He listed these problems as the arms race, population, poverty, food shortage, urbanization, the squandering of natural resources and pollution. He said:

"As we watch the sun go down evening after evening through the smog across the polluted waters of our native earth, we must ask ourselves seriously whether we really have some future universal historian on another planet to say: 'With all their genius and their skill, they ran out of foresight and air and food and water and ideas; or, they went on playing politics until their world collapsed around them.'"

British Actively 'Lobbying' Against U.S. Trade Measure

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Oct. 25 (UPI)—The British government has openly entered the battle to prevent the United States Congress from passing the protectionist trade bill now before it.

A senior cabinet minister, John Davies, secretary for trade and industry, expressed the government's official concern in an address last week to the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

His public statement follows representations by the British-American Chamber of Commerce in New York, warnings by leading British industrialists and leaked threats by the government of retaliatory trade measures against the United States.

These measures, combined with warnings from West Germany and from officials of the European Economic Community, add up to the most intensive international lobbying seen in years against a piece of domestic American legislation.

In his address, Mr. Davies, expressing the British government's concern about the trade bill, said:

Ulrich Ends Visit
VIENNA, Oct. 25 (UPI)—East German Communist party leader and President Walter Ulbricht ended a four-day visit to Czechoslovakia yesterday after discussions with top Czechoslovak representatives on international and bilateral problems.

NINA RICCI

SALE DAYS

Wednesday, Oct. 28:

Thursday, Oct. 29:

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Nixon, Sato Clear Talks On Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

The country is going broke while Mr. Nixon is playing politics." Following the White House announcement, Donald F. McCullough, president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, served notice that the industry now saw "substantial additional reason" for the trade quota bill.

"The legislation makes adequate provision for any separate negotiated agreement... before or after its passage," he said. "The whole thrust of the legislation is to encourage a negotiated solution which the American textile industry feels is the best way to approach this problem."

Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans conducted the original negotiations with Japan, which he declined last June. To fulfill President Nixon's pledges to the textile industry to limit Japanese imports, the administration then announced "reticent" support for quotas.

Japanese sources now say that Japan's industrialists are prepared to negotiate voluntary curbs on textile exports over several years, even beyond a reported willingness to accept total voluntary curbs for one year and for two additional years on specific goods if U.S. industry can prove "injury."

The President and Mr. Sato, Mr. Ziegler said, agreed to resolve these trade differences in a spirit of mutual trust and confidence, which would buttress the concept of freer trade and strengthen the international trading system.

Henry A. Kissinger, presidential national security adviser, plus interpreters on both sides, were the participants in the Nixon-Sato talks. Mr. Ziegler said while other officials of both nations met in another room.

The Nixon-Sato talks ranged over world developments, including the Middle East and Indochina, and progress in the continuing Okinawa reversion negotiations. It was agreed, Mr. Ziegler said, that the next joint U.S.-Japanese cabinet-level economic talks will take place in Washington next year.

Montreal

(Continued from Page 1)

The commission whose report Mr. Nixon attacked today was authorized by Congress and appointed by President Johnson except for one member named by Mr. Nixon. Its report, submitted on Sept. 30, calls for the elimination of all legal restrictions on the purchase by consenting adults of sexually explicit books, pictures or films.

The report had previously been criticized by Vice-President Spiro Agnew and disowned by White House spokesmen, but this was the first time the President had spoken out on it. Before recessing for the campaign, the Senate approved, 59 to 1, a resolution denouncing the report.

Mr. Nixon said today that "American morality is not to be trifled with." He maintained that "the warped and brutal portrayal of sex in books, plays, magazines and movies, if not halted and reversed, could poison the well-springs of American and Western culture and civilization."

It was believed that the last President to disapprove strongly a commission report was Herbert C. Hoover, who in 1931 refused to

U.S. Consul to See Generals

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be unlikely. The convention provides for consular access to any detainee within two to four days. Tomorrow will be the fifth day since the plane landed on Soviet soil.

Some embassy officials have speculated that the Soviet leadership might have faced conflicting proposals from the foreign ministry, which knew of the obligations of the consular convention and the intelligence agencies which wanted to carry out their investigation without the detainees being able to confer with embassy officials.

The embassy asked for access on

S. Vietnam Militiamen Win Victory

Kill 67 Guerrillas Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 25 (UPI)—

South Vietnamese militiamen battled guerrilla forces, killing 67 of them, southeast of Phnom Penh while Soviet-made MIG jets of the Cambodian Air Force bombed a suspected Communist officer training camp south of the capital.

The South Vietnamese action in Cambodia was reported by military spokesmen in Saigon today. They said the militiamen had air and artillery support.

The militiamen suffered one dead and 13 wounded, but air and artillery action destroyed at least 27 "enemy structures," the spokesmen said.

In action in Vietnam, one American was killed and 15 were wounded yesterday when an armored personnel carrier struck a mine, the U.S. military command reported.

Cambodian field officers said about 100 Communist officer candidates were being schooled at the suspected training camp, 32 miles south of Phnom Penh, which was bombed by government planes.

Bombing Runs

The officers reported the MIGs—acquired by the Cambodians under the regime of ousted ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk—made four bombing runs on the suspected camp site.

The school was a training camp for "Khmer Rouge" Cambodian guerrilla officers, believed to be the first camp of its kind discovered in Cambodia.

In South Vietnam, guerrilla gunners fired at least three Soviet-built 122-mm. rockets into a district town near the northern coast, killing 13 civilians and wounding 15 others, South Vietnamese military spokesmen reported today.

The shelling attack occurred Friday at Duc Duc, 342 miles (549 km.) northeast of Saigon. It coincided with reports from allied sources that South Vietnamese troops had launched a major two-pronged drive in the northern part of the country.

The sources, who disclosed the drive on Friday, said it was the largest government operation since the campaign against Cambodian border sanctuaries last May and June.

Aircraft Withdrawn
Meanwhile, the United States has begun its first withdrawal of aircraft from Thailand since the beginning of the Indochina war, informed allied sources said.

The unit is the 35th Tactical Fighter Wing now based at Takhli Air Base, 85 miles north of Bangkok. About 60 of the outfit's 80 F-105 Thunderchief jet fighter-bombers have begun returning to the United States and the others will be moved elsewhere in Thailand as the unit is inactivated.

A U.S. Army ammunition barge exploded today in the harbor of Da Nang, South Vietnam's second largest city, military sources said. There were no reports of casualties.

The ammunition barge exploded about four hours after the final gale winds of Typhoon Kate subsided at Da Nang. The barge, which had been moored to a wharf in the Kien Chi cove area of Da Nang's deepwater port, had taken a severe buffeting during the storm.

U.S. Special Forces Sufferin Scores of Casualties in Laos

SAIGON, Oct. 25 (AP)—U.S. Special Forces troops leading clandestine operations in Laos have suffered scores of casualties in recent months, although the figures have never been made public, highly placed sources said today.

These sources also confirmed that American helicopters from bases in Vietnam are participating in ground operations in Laos. It was also learned that about 150 mercenaries and ten U.S. Special Forces troops were used as bait in southern Laos last month to lure out two North Vietnamese battalions so that American bombers could destroy them.

A dozen mercenaries were reported killed and 40 to 50 mercenaries and two Americans wounded in the operation, the sources said.

The U.S. military command in Saigon and the U.S. Embassy in Laos under orders from Washington, said last March they would make all casualty figures in Laos public.

But command casualty summaries dating back to last March 10 list no ground combat casualties for Laos. One highly placed source said, however, "American Special Forces troops operating out of South Vietnam are losing one or two killed in Laos every month and anywhere from three to ten wounded."

The source said the casualties are being incorporated into weekly casualty summaries under a heading of "cumulative figures Southeast Asia," which include mostly casualties in South Viet and those sustained in Cambodia during incursions there last June.

Congress in Chile Confirms Marxist as Nation's Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

promised to nationalize Chile's mines and insurance system, basic industry, its banking and insurance system, and foreign trade.

They have also pledged to plan the country's economic and social development and to expropriate privately owned farming land as part of an expanded agrarian reform program.

There was little public celebration of Dr. Allende's formal victory after the period of uncertainty. Dr. Allende left a small celebration at his home to visit the military hospital where Gen. René Schneider, Chilean commander in chief of the army, lay critically wounded after an assassination attempt two days ago.

The state of emergency imposed after the attack on Gen. Schneider last Thursday prevented the usual celebrations of Dr. Allende's triumph.

Meanwhile, the police and military intelligence services, united under the command of a retired army general, continued to detain suspects. It was unofficially reported that the unidentified gunman who shot Gen. Schneider was in custody.

Other arrests, and extradition of a Chilean from Argentina, was announced today. Mr. Allende, who had visited the military hospital several times since Thursday, this morning among the first to offer his condolences to the victim's family.

Independent investigations indicate that Gen. Schneider, a victim of a right-wing group including university students, attempted to kidnap him. The general's car was intercepted by four vehicles as he being driven to work Thursday. Two young men were seen in the car, and the general's Mercedes with a sledge hammer.

By a highly credible assassin, the doors would be closed to the general's family. The general quickly but they saw him drawing a gun thus shot him with the they carried.

Gen. Schneider, 54, head army at a time of severe pressure for the military to intervene long tradition of constitutional democracy here. During the period he issued statements, the professional dedication of the army to protection of constitution.

Massacres like the one at Laí in 1968 were not isolated events but common features of the revolution states.

The commission, appointed March by the leftist Socialist Conference on Vietnam, widespread American use of weapons flagrantly via the universally accepted international law.

U.S. Turns Back Clock
NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Saving time ended at 2 a.m. throughout the United States as clocks were set back one hour.

All 50 states except Michigan, Arizona and Hawaii, through action by their legislatures, remained on standard

WEATHER

ALABAMA	18	64	Cloudy
ALASKA	12	54	Overcast
ARIZONA	11	53	Very d
ARKANSAS	11	53	Rain
CALIFORNIA	24	75	Partly
CANADA	11	45	Overcast
COLORED	11	52	Rain
CONNECTICUT	10	50	Overcast
DELAWARE	12	54	Overcast
FLORIDA	22	80	Sunny
GEORGIA	24	75	Partly
HAWAII	12	54	Very d
ILLINOIS	10	50	Sunny
INDIANA	10	50	Rain
IOWA	10	50	Very d
KANSAS	10	50	Sunny
KENTUCKY	10	50	Sunny
LOUISIANA	10	50	Sunny
MAINE	10	50	Sunny
MARYLAND	10	50	Sunny
MASSACHUSETTS	10	50	Sunny
MICHIGAN	10	50	Sunny
MINNESOTA	10	50	Sunny
MISSISSIPPI	10	50	Sunny
MISSOURI	10	50	Sunny
MONTANA	10	50	Sunny
NEBRASKA	10	50	Sunny
NEVADA	10	50	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	50	Sunny
NEW JERSEY	10	50	Sunny
NEW MEXICO	10	50	Sunny
NEW YORK	10	50	Sunny
NORTH CAROLINA	10	50	Sunny
NORTH DAKOTA	10	50	Sunny
OHIO	10	50	Sunny
OKLAHOMA	10	50	Sunny
OREGON	10	50	Sunny
PENNSYLVANIA	10	50	Sunny
RHODE ISLAND	10	50	Sunny
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	50	Sunny
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	50	Sunny
TENNESSEE	10	50	Sunny
TEXAS	10	50	Sunny
UTAH	10	50	Sunny
Vermont	10	50	Sunny
VIRGINIA	10	50	Sunny
WASHINGTON	10	50	Sunny
WEST VIRGINIA	10	50	Sunny
WISCONSIN	10	50	Sunny
WYOMING	10	50	Sunny

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10/26/70

Obituaries

Richard Hofstadter Dies at 54; Won Pulitzer Award Twice

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Richard Hofstadter, one of the leading historians of American affairs, died yesterday of leukemia at Mount Sinai Hospital at the age of 54. He was DeWitt Clinton Professor of American History at Columbia University and twice a Pulitzer Prize-winner.

Combining solid history with lively writing, he produced 13 books, several of them bestsellers. These included "The Age of Reform," which won a Pulitzer for 1955; "Anti-Intellectualism in American Life," a Pulitzer winner for 1964; and "The Paranoid Style in American Politics," issued in 1965. His most recent book, "The Age of Reform," was published last year.

Dr. Hofstadter was generally considered to be a political historian who borrowed heavily from the disciplines of sociology and social psychology and interpreted American politics in cultural and non-economic terms.

Examined the Present
Many of his books and essays related to such contemporary phenomena as the New Deal, McCarthyism and the Conservatism of Sen. Barry Goldwater.

His interpretations, however, frequently touched off disputes. One such was his thesis, developed in "Anti-Intellectualism in American Life," that "throughout most of our political history the intellectual has been for the most part either an outsider, a servant or a scapegoat."

He suggested that "the democratic institutions and the egalitarian sentiments of this country" had contributed to a prejudice against intellectuals.

He also indicated that mass education both fostered philistinism and emphasized technological culture at the expense of the values of the patrician elite.

George Smith
BATH, England, Oct. 25 (AP).—Britain's most famous spy-catcher, retired Detective Superintendent George Smith, 65, died yesterday in a hospital here.

Mr. Smith's haul included Soviet master spy Gordon Lonsdale and atom spy Klaus Fuchs. Lonsdale, who was exchanged for a British agent in 1964, died Oct. 13 of a heart attack at the age of 46 near Moscow.

Fuchs was released in 1959 after serving a 14-year prison sentence in Britain and deported to East Germany.

Sherry Robertson
BOUGHTON, S. D., Oct. 25 (AP).—Sherry Robertson, director of the Minnesota Twins farm team system, was killed Friday in a single car accident near here while traveling from Aberdeen, S. D., to Ashby, Minn., on a hunting trip.

Mr. Robertson, 51 years old, of Edina, Minn., had been farm director for the Twins since 1956, and had been a Twins' vice-president since 1959.

Czech Interior Chief
Ousted by Presidium
VIENNA, Oct. 25 (AP).—The Presidium of the Czech National Council Friday "released" Josef Groesser from his post as Czech interior minister, the news agency CTK reported.

No reason was given for Mr. Groesser's ouster. The agency merely said that it followed "in connection with his assignment to other tasks."

He was a major league third baseman and outfielder for ten years with the Washington Senators and the Philadelphia A's and compiled a lifetime average of .230.

Pauline Donald
MONTREAL, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—The Canadian opera singer Pauline Donald died at the age of 38. It was learned this weekend.

Miss Donald's career spanned the golden age of opera in the early 1900s as she sang at London's Covent Garden, the Paris Opera-Comique, New York's Metropolitan Opera and in Brussels and Monte Carlo.

Miss Donald retired in 1922.



Richard Hofstadter

Pope Canonizes 40 Martyrs, Urges Unity With Anglicans

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI, in a rite stressing ecumenism, today proclaimed the sainthood of 40 Roman Catholics in England and Wales who died for their faith during the 16th and 17th centuries.

In a eulogy for the 40 martyrs during the canonization ceremony in St. Peter's Basilica, the pontiff, speaking in English, expressed the hope that the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches would one day be reunited.

"There will be no seeking to lessen the legitimate prestige and the worthy patrimony of piety and usage proper to the Anglican Church," Pope Paul said. "When the Roman Catholic Church—this humble servant of the servants of God—is able to embrace her ever-beloved sister in the one authentic communion of the family of Christ, a communion of origin and faith, a communion of priesthood and of rule, a communion of the saints in the freedom and love of the spirit of Jesus."

Hierarchy Present
Almost the entire Roman Catholic hierarchy of Britain, led by John C. Cardinal Heenan, archbishop of Westminster, was in attendance.

Ten thousand British pilgrims were in the congregation filling St. Peter's. Descendants of the new saints, including the Dukes of Norfolk, and members of other prominent recusant families were present.

The recusants were the Roman Catholic dissenters during the Anglican reformation.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Geoffrey Fisher, was also present.

Kennedy, Oswald Items Auctioned
NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP).—Memorabilia of the late President John F. Kennedy, his slain brother, Robert, and of Lee Harvey Oswald, were sold at auction here last week, realizing \$35,040 for 332 items.

A signed copy of President Kennedy's inaugural address, delivered on Jan. 20, 1961, was sold for \$600. A signed copy of the President's book, "Profiles in Courage," together with four Kennedy letters, one signed by Robert F. Kennedy, went for \$1,200.

A group of five letters from Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as President Kennedy's assassin, to his brother, Robert Oswald, were auctioned for \$1,605.

The Most Rev. Michael Ramsey, was represented at the rite by the head of the Anglican center in Rome, Dr. Harry Smythe.

The Vatican's decision nine years ago to go ahead with the 300-year-old canonization of the 40 martyrs led to controversy in Britain. Last year, the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed apprehension that the Roman Catholic Church might stir ill-feeling and strain the ecumenical movement by canonizing the 40.

Hundreds of Letters
The British press has, during the last few years, published hundreds of readers' letters for and against the canonization of the martyrs.

While the rite was in progress, a small group of Roman Catholic traditionalists distributed leaflets protesting "adulteration" of the Latin mass "with the rites of Protestants."

The traditionalist movement opposes the introduction of the vernacular and other recent changes in Roman Catholic liturgy.

Traditionalist groups from Western Europe met in Rome last June. But their request for an audience with the Pope was rejected. In today's leaflets, they announced another "march on Rome" by their movement on May 28, 1971.

USAF Flies Mercy Mission for Diver With 'Bends'

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The U.S. Air Force flew a 350 mile international mercy mission Friday, saving a Channel Islands diver suffering from the dreaded "bends."

The Air Force answered a call for help from Guernsey authorities, who had spent five hours trying to get Christopher Lanyon, 24, of St. Sampson's, to a decompression chamber.

Mr. Lanyon, who was hit by the bends when he surfaced after a 120-foot aqueduct dive for shellfish off Guernsey, was being treated in a mobile chamber operated by an ambulance crew.

A transport capable of handling the heavy mobile chamber was unavailable from private sources and the Air Force used a giant Hercules transport for the two-hour rescue trip.

Mr. Lanyon later was flown to Cherbourg, France, and put into a French Navy decompression chamber he was to remain for three days.

Lutherans Clear Women As Ministers

U.S. Church Approves Ordination Change

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 25 (NYT).—The 2.6-million-member American Lutheran Church yesterday approved the ordination of women to the ministry. The vote, 560 in favor and 414 against, came on the fourth day of the denomination's biennial, weeklong convention.

A week ago, the Episcopal House of Deputies, meeting in Houston, narrowly defeated a move to permit the ordination of women to the priesthood and the episcopacy.

Last May, the 3.2-million-member Lutheran Church in America, meeting in Minneapolis, approved the ordination of women. Thus, of the three major Lutheran bodies in the United States, only the largest and most conservative, the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, bars women from the pulpit.

Other major Protestant bodies now permitting women's ordination are the United Presbyterian Church of Christ, the Disciples of Christ and the American Baptist Convention.

Statement Helped
Looming large in influencing yesterday's vote was a statement approved by the faculty of Luther Theological Seminary in St. Paul two years ago. It made these points:

• The New Testament does not contain the question of ordination of women and, therefore, does not speak directly to it. On the other hand, nothing in the New Testament speaks positively against it.

• Although the ordination of women raises new and difficult questions, there is no decisive theological argument against the ordination of women.

• The practical objections, however serious, do not by themselves settle the question. As long as no decisive biblical or theological objections are raised, the ordination of women remains a possibility.

"In view of the considerations above, we can see no valid reason why women candidates for ordination who meet the standards normally required for admission to the ministry should not be recommended for ordination," the seminary faculty members declared.

Luther on Both Sides
Martin Luther can be quoted on both sides. Sometimes he repeated the traditional views, while at other times he was radically different. He based some of his reasoning on abilities, which he thought women generally lacked, although not completely. If no men were able, he said, let women preach and administer the sacraments. Let the circumstances decide, was his view. But then he added, the Holy Spirit will surely see to it that capable men are not lacking.

The Lutheran Church of Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Czechoslovakia ordain women. Their decisions were made fairly recently, all within the last 20 years.

Swiss Canton Gives Local Vote to Women
LUCERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—The Canton of Lucerne—one of Switzerland's more conservative districts—today gave women the vote in local affairs, approving the proposal by 25,170 votes to 14,781 in a referendum.

Nine out of Switzerland's 25 cantons and half-cantons have now given women the right to vote in local affairs. A national referendum is expected early next year on a government proposal to give women the vote at federal level.



London Trash Collected by British Army

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—To cries of "than" God" from residents surrounded by piles of putrefying garbage, troops with bulldozers moved into the London district of Tower Hamlets early today.

They were ordered into action by the government to fight the threat to health mounted by trash which has lain uncollected in the Petticoat Lane market area after an almost month-long strike by trash collectors.

A pretty, dark-haired girl from a nearby apartment project kissed one of the combat-clad soldiers on the cheek as a special thank-you gesture as trucks and scoops removed reeking ten-foot-high mounds of mess.

1955 Mail Dispute
It was the first time that soldiers had been used in a British industrial dispute since they delivered long-distance mail in 1955. Strike pickets, watched by a dozen police, made no attempt to stop them.

Residents left their beds to watch the 2 a.m. onslaught on the heaps of rotten fruit and pungent chicken carcasses.

During brief rest-breaks, 20 men from the crack spit-and-polish Grenadier Guards regiment and 12 Royal Engineers chatted about their dirty job. Few grumbles were heard.

It was a stark contrast in work for the guards, who form part of the elite soldiery carrying out glittering ceremonial duties around Buckingham Palace, the home of Queen Elizabeth II and itself hit by the stoppage.

The Defense Ministry issued a statement saying the troops were deployed after a request by Home Secretary Reginald Maudling.

"The men will only move rubbish which has been declared a health hazard," a spokesman said. John Cousins, a leader of the giant Transport and General Workers Union, said: "We did not raise objections to the use of troops because of the danger to health in the East End."

By Stopping Patton Drive

Liddell Hart's War Analysis: Eisenhower Prolonged It

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—A final history by the noted British military analyst Sir Basil Liddell Hart says that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in effect prolonged World War II by a decision he made in August, 1944.

The contention is that Gen. George S. Patton of the U.S. forces could have shortened the fighting with fuel which was given instead to the British field marshal, Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

The Briton's drive northward into Belgium bogged down because of delays by Field Marshal Montgomery and the mistakes of his subordinates, said Sir Basil. The British commander's long-awaited history of the European war, which ran until May 1945, is being published posthumously tomorrow.

The decision to back Field Marshal Montgomery at the expense of Gen. Patton's wide-ranging tank forces was made when Gen. Eisenhower "sought an agreeable solution in a compromise," the historian wrote.

Russia's Path
His book describes the war as a "catastrophic conflict, which ended by opening Russia's path into the heart of Europe" and began in a series of British and French blunders.

His history holds that Neville Chamberlain had as big a hand in starting it as Adolf Hitler.

The British prime minister's sudden dramatic reversal of his long-standing appeasement policy to give Poland an unsolicited guarantee against Nazi aggression made the conflict inevitable at a time when the Western Allies were least prepared for it, Sir Basil said.

"If you allow anyone to stoke up a boiler until the steam pressure goes beyond danger point, the responsibility for any resultant explosion will lie with you," Sir Basil said of Mr. Chamberlain's move.

"Thus the train of European civilization rushed into the long, dark tunnel from which it only emerged after six exhausting years had passed. Even then, the bright sunlight of victory proved illusory."

Swiss Leading In Bridge Play, France Is No. 2

ESTORIL, Portugal, Oct. 25 (AP).—Switzerland jumped to the lead of the European Bridge Championships at the halfway mark of the 13-day competition entered by 22 countries.

The Swiss team defeated Sweden 11-9 in tenth-round play today to top the standings with 152 points. France, moved up from third place, three points behind the leader, despite a 9-11 defeat from Israel's Great Britain third after picking up a 14-1 victory over Belgium.

Defending champion Italy trailed to gain respectively the 10th and fifth spot in the standings. Leaders in the early stages of the match, the Swiss individual lead in the eighth Friday night by dropping five to Norway whom they defeated 15-5. A decisive ninth-round win over Belgium yesterday put the Swiss back into the lead with 141 victory points.

Greece Releases 25 More Detainees
ATHENS, Oct. 25 (AP).—Greek government announced release of 25 more political prisoners this weekend from Aegina island prison where had been held since the seizure of power 42 months ago. Four others were freed last day.

An official communiqué said deportation of 25 persons had been decided as part of Premier C. Papadopoulos's leniency measures.

Chaban to Visit Poland
PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas plans to make an official visit to Poland at the end of November his second visit abroad since coming to government last month ago, French officials announced.

Brazil-Red Dies During Arrest
SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—A Communist guerrilla leader believed to have masterminded the kidnapping of United States Ambassador Burke Elbrick in September last year, died of a heart attack while resisting arrest, Brazil's political police said today.

The political police tracked down Joaquim Camara Ferreira, and moved in to capture him, a communiqué said. Ferreira was disarmed but still resisted arrest and injured several policemen, the communiqué said. During the fight he collapsed and died.

An autopsy said the cause was a heart attack.

Nader Tells Ribicoff GM Li About Corvair, Asks Inquiry
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Ralph Nader asked yesterday for a Senate investigation of what he called a "conspiracy" by the General Motors Corp. to suppress evidence that early models of the Chevrolet Corvair were unsafe.

In a 32-page letter to Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D. Conn., the consumer advocate sought to document charges that GM officials had given false testimony under oath about the now discontinued compact car's stability and safety.

He contended that the testimony conflicted with suppressed reports of tests by the company's own engineers from 1959 through May 1966. The test reports, he said, described "unusually high numbers of rollovers and other examples of instability."

Mr. Nader cited testimony given at hearings held in 1966 by Sen. Ribicoff's Government Operations subcommittee, and in trials of damage suits against GM by owners of Corvairs.

Ribicoff Has Reports
Copies of a number of the test reports have been obtained by Mr. Nader and turned over to Sen. Ribicoff. In his letter, he quoted from several of them in an attempt to show that company witnesses in a position to know about them had been "inaccurate, dishonest or both" in their testimony.

He also quoted a former GM engineer, Carl Thelin, as saying in an interview with The Washington Post that it was "a corporate policy to consciously withhold this evidence" and even to mislabel films of the tests to impede their retrieval from company files.

"Other GM employees," he said, "will confirm this conspiracy and allow you to identify the persons responsible for the creation of a monstrous scheme."

By suppressing test reports giving "untruthful, answer court to questions about the obnoxious, 'unstable' numbers of unsafe judgments or settlements Corvair damage suits."

Five Final Judgment
Several hundred suits have filed but there have been no judgments, all in favor of company, in only five cases company has declined to settle. More than 50 are still pending. Mr. Nader asked Sen. Ribicoff to reopen the 1966 investigation with public hearings to determine "misrepresentations" of the car's safety.

He suggested that the case might provide a model for action by the Justice Department under a law prohibiting false statements or representations to an agency of the federal government.

He said the hearings might determine whether the case should be prosecuted for a federal Corvair owners of a defective car as required by the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Act.

About 200,000 1960-1966 Corvairs are still on the road. The models are still being sold by GM dealers.

He said that Sen. Ribicoff was campaigning in Connecticut and was unavailable for an interview with The Washington Post.

General Motors, in a letter to Mr. Nader, charged that he had "misrepresented" the car to the Senate and to any state legislative body.



READY-MADE—The Moda Selezione show of Italian ready-to-wear closed yesterday in Turin. Among trends emphasized were the billowing knickers, at left, with a touch of the peasant costume. Cotton-linen gauze is a basic ingredient in the outfits, by Mariella Gay Girl of Rome. Above: The unisex look continues in two classic shirts of silk organza, by Raphaël Jouet of Milan.

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Useful addresses appears twice a week in the **International Herald Tribune**

10/26/70

Not For Anybody, Say U.S. Voters As Ballot Nears

By R. W. Apple Jr.
COLUMBUS, Ohio (NYT).—In nine days, America will vote again. Everywhere, or almost everywhere, the wandering questioner finds a lack of commitment, of enthusiasm, or fervor. Perhaps the voters have never seen their senators and senatorial candidates as tall men who could articulate and respond to their concerns. Perhaps the constituents of Borah, Norris, Huey Long, Taft, Lehman and the rest viewed them as lackluster sorts, but it is hard to believe. What is plain this autumn is that most of the senatorial candidates of 1970 evoke such emotions in a substantial segment of the electorate.

Talk to the voters in California or Indiana or Illinois, and they will tell you that it doesn't make any difference whom they vote for, because, as one man in Indianapolis put it, "Neither one's going to do anything for me." There are hundreds of counterparts to the woman in the Southgate section of Los Angeles who said, "I was for John Kennedy in 1960 and George Wallace in 1968 and this year, I'm not for anybody."

Adlai Stevenson 3d, who seems sure to win the Senate race in Illinois, said in response to a question the other day that people were turned off because "they see the world around them, they know how different it is from what they want, and the leaders can't make the connection between the two." He is right, but his campaign has offered no more solutions than most. He is trying to picture his opponent as Robert Welch, founder of the ultra-right John Birch Society; his opponent is trying to picture him as Vice leader Jerry Rubin. Very little time is left for substance.

Big Undecided Vote

The result is a tremendous undecided vote, even after all the television harangues and all of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's and President Nixon's travels. A columnist standing outside a factory in Texas City last week counted 20 votes for one candidate, 18 for the other and 14 undecided. Unless something electrifying happens, many of the undecideds will stay at home.

The lack of commitment even among those with stated preferences will probably work to the advantage of incumbents, especially in the House contests. Senators such as Frank E. Moss in Utah, Quentin Burdick in North Dakota and Joseph D. Tydings in Maryland—none of whom is overwhelmingly popular with the home folks—may retain their seats largely because their opponents seem insufficiently different to cut through the apathy.

Apathy, in this context, is a somewhat misleading word, because tens of thousands of people who care deeply about one problem or another will nevertheless fail to vote. It is a disaffection with politicians, not complacency or contentment. If part of the public man's responsibility is to define and dramatize problems, and to suggest solutions, there has been a marked failure to do so.

Little is said about those disturbing issues that emerge in question-and-answer sessions at club luncheons, in public squares and during morning coffee hours across the country. In Maiden outside Boston, all anyone wants to talk about is property taxes. In Racine, Wis., one day last week, most of the questions related to Communist activities in Cuba and the Mediterranean. Farm policy kept coming up at a rally just after sundown in Haverhill, Mo.

The issues that will count most among those who do vote will be the complex of problems including drugs, student unrest and crime, on the one hand, and the economic package of unemployment, inflation and high interest rates on the other. For a fortnight before her arrest, a

denunciation of Angela Davis was the surest applause line across the vast stretch of the country west of the Alleghenies. Bombs and pot, as Mr. Agnew has discovered, worry people. But as Mr. Stevenson and former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and other Democrats have discovered, the issue can be neutralized by wearing a flag pin in one's lapel and denouncing violence. The witch of permissiveness can be exorcised more simply than once seemed possible—it is not necessary to propose imaginative new solutions—and if that is done, the old economic concerns take hold. Not with everyone, but with enough people to watch together a majority for some liberal Democrats.

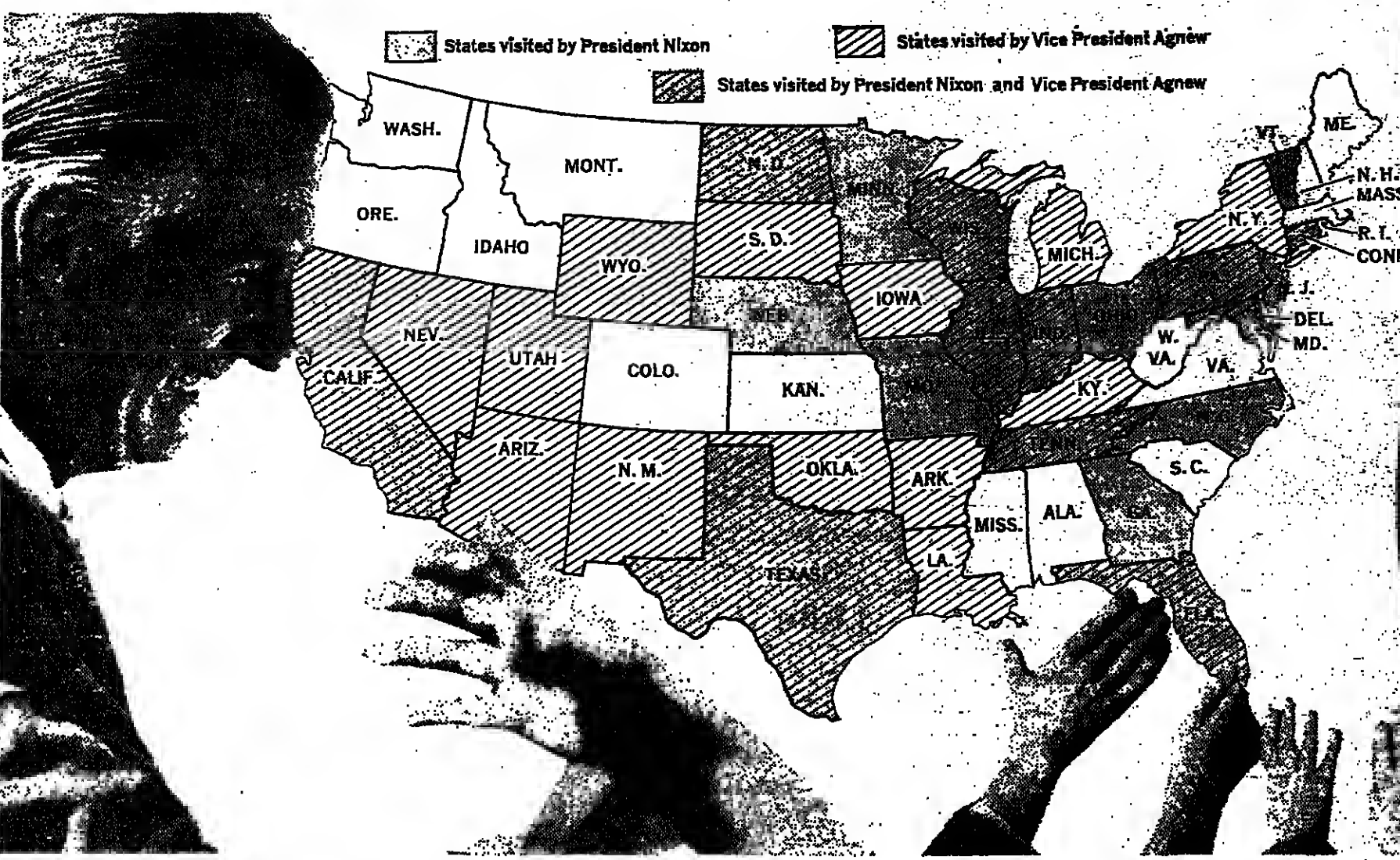
There are still nine days left, and Mr. Nixon's extraordinary effort to elect Republican senators may change things before election day. But it is clear already that most people do not see him as a large figure in the tradition of his five immediate predecessors, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson.

Little Exhilaration

Voters in New Jersey and Nevada, two states where the President did very well two years ago, tend to give him credit for doing "the best he can"—the phrase recurs constantly—in a very difficult job. But there is no sense of exhilaration or of devotion in the comments. Unspoken but often unmistakable is a longing for a salvable leader.

What will all of this produce on Nov. 3? No great swing in either direction, if the evidence now at hand is to be believed. Circumstances extraneous to the great issues of peace and prosperity and domestic tranquility will decide many contests, as always. The Republicans, for example, trail in the Florida Senate race because the Democrats nominated a younger, fresher candidate, trail in the Ohio race for governor because their ticket has been tainted by scandal, trail in Missouri because their attractive nominee must contend with Earl Warren, the most powerful politician to emerge in that state since President Truman.

In those states and others, the voters do not see their actions as part of a referendum on Mr. Nixon's performance, and—despite Mr. Nixon's injection of himself into the campaign—the rest of us might be well advised not to regard the returns as a presidential popularity poll, either.



Where President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew have campaigned for the Nov. 3 elections.

Nixon on the Stump: Why Is He Knocking Himself Out?

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—It was raining hard in Asheville, N.C., last Tuesday, and the press and some of the presidential staff were visibly weary. Earlier, in Johnson City, Tenn., he had nearly talked himself hoarse as he pummeled the Democrats and the radical kids in behalf of Rep. William Brock's tense, bitter effort to unseat Sen. Albert Gore, the incumbent Democrat. But here he was in Asheville, in the rain, railing against those who would bus children clear across town to achieve "an arbitrary racial balance." More and more insistently the question presented itself: Why had Richard Nixon, the President of the United States, chosen to knock himself out in this way?

It was not an unreasonable question. By the close of business Tuesday night, he had spoken in 12 states in ten days. At week's end, he addressed the UN and, on Saturday, steel workers in Baltimore. Ahead lay another full week of campaigning that would take him to maybe a dozen more places by election day Nov. 3. A partial explanation for the President's incredible pace, as provided by his staff, was that Mr. Nixon really had no other political choice. Starting with the assumption weeks ago that his presence might make a difference among uncommitted voters in perhaps 15 close races, he concluded that he could not very well focus his energies on half those races at the expense of the others. He might well be committing his prestige to the wrong half. Therefore, the decision was made to hit them all.

Beyond that, however, lay a larger consideration: namely, Mr. Nixon's very strong desire to end two years of frustration wrangling with a hostile Congress by fashioning a workable majority. About a month ago, there were high hopes in the White House that Republicans might actually gain numerical control of the Senate, where the Democrats hold a 57-43 margin, and where Mr. Nixon has received his most annoying setbacks. This would have given him political control of the crucial committee chairmanships and, for the first time, true legislative initiative.

These high hopes have since faded, but Mr. Nixon remains driven by the apparent belief that he can at least build a working "legislative" majority by adding a few new conservatives to those who will inevitably be returned to the Senate. Hence the Nixon-Agnew blitz: a saturation effort involving enormous expenditures, six weeks of the Vice-President's time and nearly three solid weeks of the President's—certainly the largest such effort since John F. Kennedy's travels in 1962. If Mr. Agnew's and Mr. Nixon's efforts are combined, it is the largest and most elaborate political production staged by the White House in all time.

justice of the Supreme Court, Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. and G. Harrold Carswell.

In much of their rhetoric, both men are appealing to the complaints and dissatisfaction of the middle American. They are not advertising what they have done, nor (in the old Truman fashion) exhorting the opposition for refusing to allow them to do what they believe is best for the country. They are not, in short, running on what might traditionally be called a "positive" platform. They are running against pot, permissiveness, protest, pornography and dwindling patriotism, negative symbols for which, they hope, the silent majority shares their distaste.

If must be noted, in all fairness, that Mr. Agnew's speech and Mr. Nixon's speech are not entirely the same thing. The President is emphasizing what he has done to reduce casualties and troop levels in Vietnam, a thoroughly legitimate claim, and from time to time he accentuates the positive in his domestic legislative efforts, particularly his attempt to reform the welfare system.

But there is not much of this, and on the "moral" or social issue of "violence, lawlessness, and permissiveness," the President's speeches and his subalterns are in perfect symmetry. Both men also relish the presence of demonstrators in their audiences, as long as they are not so numerous as to become truly disruptive and destroy their usefulness as foils. (When a very modest noise rose from his Grand Forks audience, for example, Mr. Nixon said:

"I can handle it. Don't worry about it. Go right ahead.")

The President has chosen to emphasize order, and order, he believes, he can separate the bad guys from the good and, if is lucky, bring in enough of the latter to create working ideological majority he so sorely desires. He is, in short, clearly hoping that assumption that led him to send Mr. Agnew out in the first place is still valid; that America's fears of hippies and others will ride their economic woes.

But those economic woes were certainly the minds of the voters last week when Department of Labor reported that inflation was still a problem. The Consumer Price Index in September showed an acceleration in the rate of prices, after three months of moderate increases, of one-half of 1 percent: a 5.6 percent annual increase.

Whether he is right or wrong—no one really certain at this stage—he will certainly strengthen himself with Republican party ulcers in 1972, for having worked so hard in 1970. But party affection is not really what needs or wants. He wants support in the Senate which he will get if his calculations are correct. He does not want two more years of a minipresidency, which he assuredly will get if wrong. It should also be noted that if his calculations turn out to be incorrect, he will certainly have to revise some of his assumptions about America's mood and, along with that, tactics and his strategy.

Staying Democratic

Soft Spotlight on the House

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—It was the week that President Nixon made a three-hour flying detour in the driving rain to appear, not for a Senate candidate or a would-be governor, but for a half-dozen brave Republicans who believed they might speak for North Carolina in the House of Representatives. It was the week that Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Democratic national chairman, somewhat less than boldly told the National Press Club that his party would hold its present House strength of 243, a prediction a dozen seats more conservative than the political consensus and some 40 below the historical average.

It was a week, in sum, when the members of the House, who forever complain that the public ignores them for more glamorous and less numerous candidates, were finally enjoying their brief biennial turn in the national spotlight.

Can Be an Ordeal

Some of them, that is, are enjoying it, principally the 320

or so from districts that are so heavily Democratic or Republican that the 1970 congressional campaign poses no serious problem. For the other 115, heading into the final two weeks of the election drive, it can be an ordeal.

For a House candidate, concededly, is upstaged by the actual or would-be governors and senators, even in a non-presidential year. His speeches are likely to be the preliminary bout on the program. His television spots cost him dearly and often spray out wastefully over other people's districts. Attention is hard won. And yet the biennial selection of the full membership of the House is probably as consequential in terms of the course of the Republic as any of the more publicized choices.

The President proposes but Congress disposes, and half of that disposition, sunny or stormy, is entrusted, however anonymously, to each fresh set of House members. This year, from the best evidence available, the set chosen in November will be none too fresh. The surveys, admittedly inexact when so many candidates and im-

ponderables are involved, indicate that the larger House of the 92d Congress next January will look a good deal as it did when the 91st Congress adjourned in December.

Little Change Expected

There is a remarkably broad consensus in mid-October that there will be no significant shift in party power in the House as a result of the impending election. The general expectation is that the Democrats will gain between five and 10 seats, perhaps up to 15, but this could swing to a Republican pickup of a half dozen or less.

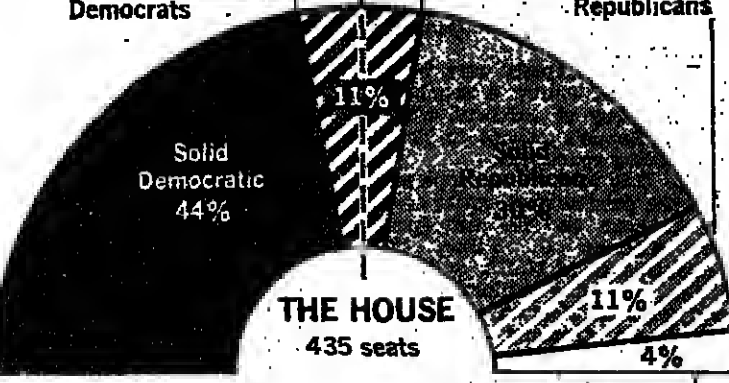
Taken singly, this prospect seems insignificant. Historically, it is not. For over the past 25 years in off-year elections, the party out of the White House has registered an average gain of 40 House seats. Thus, the projected Democratic increase, if it materializes at all, would represent a next-to-imperceptible resurgence in political terms.

Since so little change is anticipated—a New York Times survey last month found only some 30 races really close—it is almost impossible to project any material readjustment of the present division of the House among urban and rural or liberal and conservative elements.

What is probably most important about the House picture as it now dimly appears is that a relatively strong Republican showing, a small loss or even a smaller gain, could set the stage for a 1972 campaign in which the GOP would stand a real chance of winning a majority, choosing the speaker and a whole new set of powerful committee chairmen, blessings the party can barely remember from 1954.

This fall, a Republican gain of 31 seats would be needed for a majority, and no one sees that. But if the margin can be held to about the same size for 1972, Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign and a spate of intervening reapportionments based on the 1970 census could have a material effect, bringing Re-

Battle for the House



With the elections still more than a week away, the latest political samplings indicate that the Democrats will retain control of the House of Representatives, as the above chart indicates.

Heterogeneous Campaigns

The election campaigns for the House, like its members, are heterogeneous, and it is difficult to examine them with any accuracy in terms of national trends and pervasive issues. There are too many contests in which personalities, local factors, or a long incumbency advantage are likely to counteract rising party popularity elsewhere.

The political polls, which cannot possibly afford to sample public opinion in all the districts or even the close ones, settle for asking their segment of the electorate which party they would like to see carry their congressional district, wherever it might be.

According to the latest Gallup Poll two weeks ago, the Democrats carry such a straw poll 49 to 44, or about 52-48 when the undecideds are divided. The last time the congressional vote actually split that way, in 1966, the Democrats won a 248-to-187 majority in the House. Today the House is 243-187 Democratic, with five seats vacant.

publican House control well within sight.

boosting Republican candidates in close districts up into a majority. In the last off-year election, Mr. Nixon, as a private citizen, accumulated an extraordinary record of campaigning for winners; how many he converted from losers into winners is another question.

Voters Have Trouble

Despite the widespread impression that it continues to produce, the Vietnam war does not appear to be a major issue in the House campaign. Few Democrats are prepared to criticize the Nixon withdrawal policy, particularly in the wake of a fresh announcement of its continuation; the voters have trouble distinguishing what the Democrats would do from what the President says he is already doing.

The big Democratic issue is the economy, a time-honored question where the automotive strike has muffled the electronics and aviation industries. The countervailing Republican cry is that their party somehow stands for less crime and more order, against the student radicals and for the beleaguered houseworn worker.

Perhaps it is the voters' growing reluctance to blame large problems on small men that produces a 1970 House election campaign of little movement and less excitement.

Gallup Poll

Feelings Evoked by Agnew Pro and Con, Are Strong

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 25.—Does Vice-President Spiro Agnew help or hurt a candidate when he mounts the hustings in his behalf? The answer, in part at least, is to be found in Mr. Agnew's popularity with the various segments making up the voting population.

With Republicans, particularly those of a conservative stripe, he has achieved a level of popularity reached only by Republican senators of recent years.

Not With Democrats. With Democrats, excepting those in the South, he is the most unpopular man holding high office in the last decade. With independent voters—a target group in national political campaigns—he gets a mixed reception. More like him than dislike him. The ratio of his "highly favorable" vote to his "highly unfavorable" vote is three to two.

The question which can't be answered yet is whether his popularity will go through the same cycle as that of former Alabama Gov. George Wallace. As Mr. Wallace campaigned across the nation in 1968 for the presidency, his popularity rating climbed month by month to a high of 21 percent. From early September on, however, it began to decline. In the words of one political observer, he "talked himself right out of the picture." After he beat the same drum for many months, ultimately the public lost its enthusiasm, and his rating and his vote dropped accordingly.

Rating Is Down. Today, two years after the 1968 campaign, Mr. Wallace's "highly favorable" rating with the public is down to 12, of equal significance, his "highly unfavorable" rating has reached a high point of 24.

When the public is asked to rate Mr. Agnew on the 50-point popularity scale ranging from plus 5 to minus 5, he is given a highly favorable rating (+4.4 and +5) by 28 per-

cent of a representative sample of American adults. This double his rating at the time his election in November, 1969. Here is the trend in favor ratings for Mr. Agnew, 5 and plus 41:

Latest	1
January 1970	22
January 1969	22
November 1969	15
July 1969	17
October 1968	14

But during this same period of time, his highly unfavorable rating (-4.4 and -5) has risen from 5 percent to 15 per cent. With persons who identify themselves as Democrats, rise in his unpopularity has been even more stark from 8 percent to 23 percent. Here is Mr. Agnew's true unfavorable ratings among total population:

Latest	1
January 1970	1
January 1969	1
November 1969	1
July 1969	1
October 1968	1

Differences Noted. Substantial differences found between those who identify themselves as Republican, Democrat, and independent as the following table reveals:

Highly Favorable (4.4 & +5)	Highly Unfavorable (-4.4 & -5)
Republicans	48
Democrats	17
Independents	24

Northern Democrats view Agnew in a different light. Southern Democrats hold opposite view as the following shows:

Highly Favorable (4.4 & +5)	Highly Unfavorable (-4.4 & -5)
Northern Democrats	14
Southern Democrats	23

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DAY CELEBRATION—Secretary-General U Thant is confronted by a huge cake at ceremony marking the UN's 25th anniversary. Behind Mr. Thant is General Assembly president Edvard Hambro.

Grumbling in N.Y.

U.S. and UN: Snafu After Snafu

Robert Estabrook

When President Nixon addressed the General Assembly Friday afternoon, he came to the United Nations with a message of peace and cooperation. But the ceremony was marred by a series of snafus that began with the arrival of the delegation and continued through the evening.

for example, the ceremony was held in a hall that was not the main hall of the United Nations. The ceremony was also held at a time when many of the delegates were still in the process of arriving.

as the beginning of a new era of peace and cooperation. But the ceremony was marred by a series of snafus that began with the arrival of the delegation and continued through the evening.

No Kosygin

Premier Alexei Kosygin did not come to New York for the 25th anniversary of the United Nations. He had been waiting in Moscow for a long time, but he did not appear at the ceremony.

from such factors as the arrangements for the ceremony. The ceremony was held in a hall that was not the main hall of the United Nations.



J. AT THE UN—President Nixon, Secretary of State Rogers and Ambassador S. J. AT THE UN at the United Nations 25th anniversary session Friday.

spoke to a near-empty hall, because the public had been barred from the General Assembly hall for security reasons.

None of this, however, explains the extreme insensitivity of the Nixon administration in planning the White House dinner for visiting heads of state and government.

General Assembly President Edvard Hambro and Secretary-General U Thant sent polite regrets after Mr. Hambro made a public attempt to persuade the administration to shift the dinner to New York.

THEN CAME the snafu with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who had been designated by the Organization of African Unity and Non-Aligned Countries to acquaint Western leaders with Afro-Asian views about the situation in southern Africa.

After a dinner of salmon, squash with rice and peas, and a lemon soufflé for dessert, guests were entertained in the East Room at a half-hour-long concert given by Metropolitan Opera stars James McCracken, tenor, and his wife Sandra Warfield, mezzo-soprano.

Washington police closed off Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House and several nearby streets to provide security during the dinner.

The unusual precautions, which included about 60 policemen at barricades around the White House, and an additional 80 special operations division officers on standby duty, were taken partly because of the logistics of getting that many heads of state into the White House at one time.

Women on the list included the Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, sister of the Shah of Iran, former First Lady Mamie Eisenhower, Julie Nixon Eisenhower

and her sister, Patricia Nixon. After a dinner of salmon, squash with rice and peas, and a lemon soufflé for dessert, guests were entertained in the East Room at a half-hour-long concert given by Metropolitan Opera stars James McCracken, tenor, and his wife Sandra Warfield, mezzo-soprano.

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The Psychology of the French Canadian

By Edward Cowan

MONTREAL (NYT).—In August, 1959, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, then a law professor involved in reformist politics in Montreal, wrote that "French Canadians as a people do not believe in democracy." When Quebec was a colony, it experienced "domination by an English-speaking minority," Mr. Trudeau wrote in the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science. Confederation with other provinces in 1867 meant domination by an English-speaking majority, he added.

These observations by the man who as prime minister of Canada was to suspend civil liberties in a drive to wipe out the Front for the Liberation of Quebec might also be voiced by front members.

"That which we call democracy in Quebec is nothing but the democracy of the rich," declared the manifesto issued by the front, a terrorist organization of young French Canadians dedicated to overthrowing capitalism and separating Quebec from Canada politically.

Whatever common feeling of injustice the youths and the 51-year-old prime minister originally shared, Mr. Trudeau was turned to cold fury by the front's kidnapping of government officials.

The front's members are students and workers in their teens and 20s; the activists among them, the bombers, bank robbers and kidnappers, perhaps

120 persons, according to a Royal Canadian Mounted Police report, are divided into 22 cells. Links between them are believed to be loose.

Typical Activist

There are also about 2,000 non-active members, mostly students, the report estimated.

The typical activist, according to Dr. Gustave Morf, a psychiatrist who has interviewed front members in jail, has an above average intelligence and is emotional and resentful of authority.

He may have dropped out of an advanced technical or academic school, or he may, like many Quebecers, have entered the work force at 15 or 16 years of age with few skills

and felt the ravages of the province's chronically high unemployment.

Among front activists, Dr. Morf has written, "the affective qualities, necessary to round out the human personality seem to have been replaced by the instincts—sexual desire, craving for notoriety, thirst for power."

Historic French Canadian resentment of English domination and Roman Catholic Quebec's tradition of respect for authority explain why some Quebecers responded sympathetically to the front's manifesto but most applauded the government crackdown that led to 341 arrests without warrants in nine days.

Quebec's three largest labor confederations, comprising

unions with nearly 550,000 members, denounced the front's terrorism and decried the use of emergency powers. A group of 12 unions representing 53,000 workers, plus other labor bodies, took exception to the joint statement.

Gallup Poll

But most of Quebec's 6 million inhabitants, of whom 5 million are French Canadian, were only slightly less approving of the government measures than all other Canadians, which is to say heavily in favor, according to a Gallup Poll.

Mr. Trudeau's personal popularity and the strength of the Federal Liberal party in this province have not been diminished. But there is some anxiety that the events of the last two weeks preface a greater federal influence in Quebec, which has sought greater independence.

Quebec's Minister of Justice, Jerome Choquette, conceding that there was some "disquiet," sought to reassure the public that prisoners' families were being informed, and that no prisoner had been tortured.

That there was not more criticism might seem remarkable to Americans. Canada, however, has only statutory, not constitutional, guarantees of civil liberties, and they were suspended by the cabinet's action. Moreover, most English Canadians are indifferent or hostile to French Canada.

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IBM 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	



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PACIFIC SEABOARD FUND N.V.

Notice is hereby given that at the Special General Meeting of Pacific Seaboard Fund N.V., called by the Manager, Jotmans Management Company N.V., for Monday, 19th October, 1970 the resolution proposed for the adoption of resolutions concerning amendments to the Articles of Incorporation was not represented and that therefore a Special General Meeting is hereby called by the Manager to be held at 6, Fulkstraat, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles on Monday, 23rd November, 1970 at 10.30 a.m.

AGENDA

Resolutions to amend the Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation to:

(a) provide for the issue of certificates for one share;
(b) set out the conditions attached to the Investment Advisory Notes of the Corporation;
(c) provide for the annual election of the Management and Advisory Board;

(d) provide for the appointment of consultants to the Corporation;
(e) provide for the appointment of a principal distributor of shares of the Corporation;
(f) specify the voting rights of restricted preference shares;
(g) make a number of technical amendments; and
(h) approve the new Articles as a whole as amended.

Details of the above suggested Resolutions of the Corporation may be obtained from the offices of the Corporation at 6, Fulkstraat, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles or from any of the Paying Agents listed below.

Shareholders will be admitted to the meeting on presentation of their certificates or of vouchers which may be obtained from any of the Paying Agents listed below.

QUARTERLY REPORT
Notice is also hereby given that the Quarterly Report of the Corporation to 30th September, 1970, may be obtained from any of the Paying Agents listed below.

Signed: Jotmans Management Company N.V.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53,
Frankfurt/Main

N. M. Rothchild & Sons Limited
3, rue d'Amst, 31, rue des Colonies,
New York, N.Y., New York, N.Y.

Piermont, Helderberg & Piermont
Hennepin 214,
Amsterdam

M. M. Warburg-Brinckman, Wirtz & Co
Postfach 744, Ferdinandsstrasse 75,
2000 Hamburg 1

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
Caisse Postale 51,210, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg-Ville, Luxembourg.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

C.V.G. ELECTRIFICACION DEL CARONI, C.A. (EDELCA)
GURI HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

BIDDING FOR THE FURNISHING OF POWER TRANSFORMERS

Manufacturers or their duly authorized representatives are hereby notified that the C.V.G. Electrificación del Caroni, C.A. (EDELCA) has decided to proceed with the pre-qualification and selection of firms interested in participating in bidding for the furnishing of six 250,000-KVA, 400-15 KV, and one 212,000-KVA, 230-15 KV, 3-phase power transformers, complete with fire protection systems for 8 units, opportunities and spare parts.

In order to participate in the bidding for the power transformers, applicants shall have designed and manufactured at least one power transformer having a capacity of not less than 200,000 KVA and a voltage rating of not less than 345 KV.

To participate in the bidding, interested firms should direct applications to C.V.G. EDLCA, in duplicate, for the purpose of a subsequent selection. Applications shall include:

1. Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, if it is an incorporated company, or the pertinent documents that prove its legal existence in case of companies which are not incorporated, and names of individuals authorized to represent and obligate the company.

2. A certified copy of the balance sheet and statement of earnings presented by the applicant in its most recent annual report.

3. Description and location of present manufacturing and testing facilities owned or controlled (if controlled, state manner of control) including type and size of principal equipment available.

4. Description and location of facilities owned or controlled which are adequately staffed and equipped for prompt maintenance and repair services of the required equipment.

5. The following applicants shall indicate:
a) A list of similar transformers manufactured, including name and location of project, name of owner, description, and year of installation.
b) Information related to applicant's experience in the manufacture of transformers: Number of years on transformer manufacturing and total number of transformers built or under contract.

C.V.G.-EDLCA will publish, in the Caracas newspaper, the names of the qualified bidders, in duplicate, for the purpose of a subsequent selection and the conditions under which bidding will take place.

Applications will be received until November 24, 1970, by the "Secretaría de la Gerencia de Construcción" of C.V.G.-EDLCA, located at Ciudad Comercial Tumbaco, Avenida La Estación No. 10, piso 4, Apartado No. 54,413, Caracas, Venezuela.

The official publication of this advertisement was made in the Caracas newspapers on October 15, 1970.

Insurance Stocks

Insurance Stocks	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
All Am 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
All Am 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
All Am 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
All Am 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
All Am 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
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All Am 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
All Am 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
All Am 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	

Foreign Bonds

Foreign Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Am Bond 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
Am Bond 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
Am Bond 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
Am Bond 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
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Am Bond 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
Am Bond 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
Am Bond 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	

Bank Stock Quotations

Bank Stock Quotations	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
Am Bank 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
Am Bank 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
Am Bank 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
Am Bank 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
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Am Bank 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
Am Bank 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	
Am Bank 10/28/70 122 105 102 102	-1 1/2	

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United States Trust Investment Fund

Recent newspaper articles about Gramco Management Ltd. have incorrectly referred to its off-shore real estate fund as United States Investment Fund.

Pursuant to an agreement dated December 18, 1968, Gramco undertook to refrain from using the name United States Investment Fund, and to avoid confusion with United States Trust Investment Fund, and to use instead the name USITF Real Estate Fund.

This is to clarify that there is no connection whatsoever between any fund sponsored or operated by Gramco and United States Trust Investment Fund.

The United States Trust Investment Fund, incorporated in Luxembourg, is sponsored by the United States Trust Company of New York, which was founded in 1853, and which currently supervises investments of about \$1-billion-dollar assets for individuals, institutions and corporations.

Registered Office: 14 Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg.

UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND

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Bank Stock Quotations	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net chg
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The Mark, a Year After Revaluation

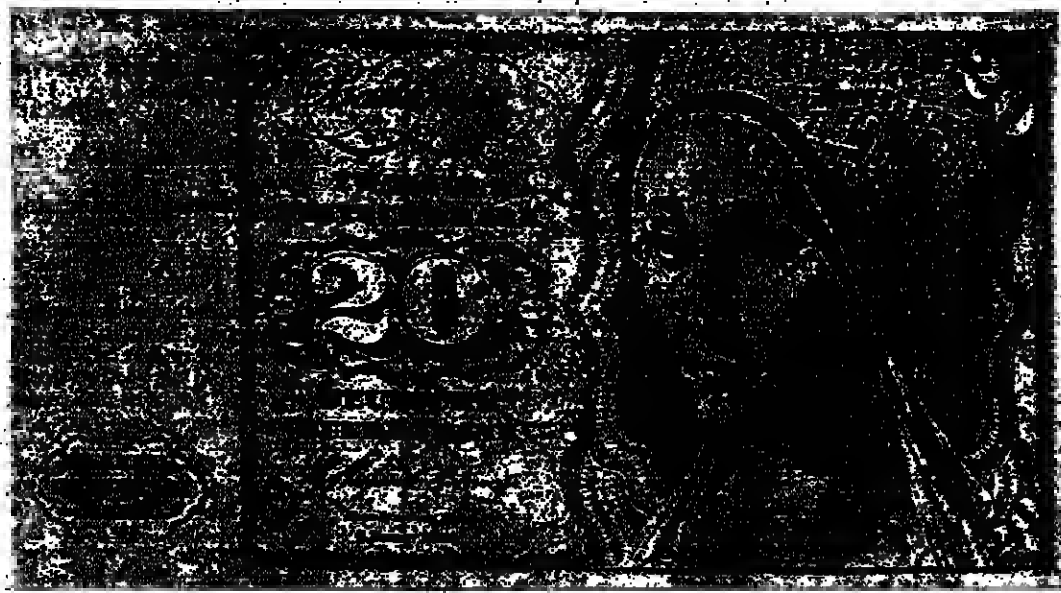
Effect Fails To Justify Forecasts

By Hans J. Stueck

When Oct. 25 (NYT).—When the German government revealed the results of its revaluation of the Deutsche Mark on Oct. 24, 1969, worried German industrialists predicted a major recession.

But a year later, the forecast is not so gloomy. Although there has been a gradual decline in both domestic and foreign orders, the predictions of last year's revaluation have not materialized. The nation would have an annual increase in the domestic market of 10 percent in 1970, according to the latest forecasts.

The revaluation of the Deutsche Mark, which was expected to be a major recession, has not lived up to the expectations. The revaluation, which was expected to be a major recession, has not lived up to the expectations.



of foreign currency reserves since January, when they dropped to \$7 billion, has spurred discussion about a further upward revision in the mark's parity. However, the contrast to last year, hardly any West German economist considers a new revaluation a likelihood, let alone a necessity.

Drop in Backlog

These economists point out that although Bonn's trade balance was still showing an undiminished surplus of exports, the backlog of foreign orders has been dwindling faster than that of domestic orders. They also note the recent decline in the country's overall balance of payments, caused mainly by steadily increasing private capital abroad. From January through August the accumulated deficit was about \$1 billion compared with \$2.4 billion last year.

As a belated effect of revaluation, the pressure of huge order backlogs eased last summer. By the end of June new foreign orders were coming in at a rate 1.7 percent below that of June, 1969. By contrast, the flow of foreign orders at the end of the first quarter was still 3.8 percent above the corresponding figure in 1969.

Meanwhile, the growth rate of domestic orders fell from 11.4 percent at the end of the first quarter to only 9.8 percent at the end of the second quarter.

Price Policies

Many West German companies, particularly those relying on exports, grudgingly accepted price increases for their products, deciding to wait for a more opportune moment to put the revaluation burden on their customers. Other companies, including Volkswagen, anticipated a change and raised some of their foreign prices before revaluation.

Still other companies, including most of West Germany's large chemical concerns, and automobile makers, stepped up their branch activities abroad to offset the effect of revaluation. For instance, foreign subsidiaries of Daimler-Benz, which makes cars, trucks and buses, increased their production 30 percent in 1969.

There appears to have been no slackening in employment thus far. At the low point of the 1969-70 recession the number of unemployed was almost 700,000, or about seven times the number of jobs reported last September. At present there are still eight job vacancies for each job applicant.

Summing up his assessment of revaluation's long-range effects, a spokesman for West Germany's Federation of Industries said it was only one of the many factors contributing to

"a slowly, slowly abating record boom."

Revaluation's most significant effect on imports has been in the service trade, because it is now cheaper for Germans to travel abroad using foreign carriers and services.

The deficit on services by foreign operators, including transportation and travel companies, construction concerns and foreign workers, accounted for about one quarter of the overall deficit of about \$1.2 billion in the basic balance of payments at the end of June.

Sporadic speculation about a new revaluation of the Deutsche Mark is deemed all the more groundless here because any further drop in West Germany's foreign sales would only force industry to seek greater sales at home and thus accelerate the price-price spiral even faster than at present.

Finance Minister Alex Müller's recent budget for 1971, which is 12.1 percent higher than 1970's, will probably force the central bank to maintain its high bank rate indefinitely. The 100-billion Deutsche Mark budget—about \$27 billion—seems to indicate that the government has decided on economic growth at the expense of rigid stability.

Opposing the economics min-

ister, Karl Schiller, who favors budgetary cuts as a means of dampening the economy, Mr. Müller argues that the Federal Republic "must learn to live" with an inflationary rate that is regarded as normal in other Western countries.

Mr. Müller thinks that stabilizing West German prices would only lead to another export boom, thus strengthening foreign demands for a new upward revaluation of the Deutsche Mark. Last fall the mark was increased in value from 25 cents to 37.5 cents.

However, there can be no doubt that Mr. Müller's apparent victory in the budget debate will help the opposition Christian Democrats in their efforts to convince an inflation-wary nation that Mr. Brandt's government "has not learned from the past," in which Germany was through two full-fledged inflations in a generation.

The Brandt government is in a dilemma: It needs more money to carry out promised reforms in education, housing and transportation. But, its willingness to tolerate price increases within certain limits raises the danger that the mark's potential weakness could reduce the government's capability to finance these reforms.

New York Stock Exchange

Week Ended Oct. 24, 1970	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones	885.50	880.00	882.00	+5.50
S&P 500	235.00	232.00	233.00	+1.00
Nasdaq	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
Am T. & E.	375.00	370.00	372.00	+2.00
Am. Ind. & Comp.	340.00	335.00	337.00	+2.00
Chem. & Allied	280.00	275.00	277.00	+2.00
Elect. & Elec.	240.00	235.00	237.00	+2.00
Eng. & Const.	210.00	205.00	207.00	+2.00
Gen. Inv.	180.00	175.00	177.00	+2.00
High Tech.	150.00	145.00	147.00	+2.00
Int'l. & Foreign	120.00	115.00	117.00	+2.00
Metals & Mining	100.00	95.00	97.00	+2.00
Oil & Gas	90.00	85.00	87.00	+2.00
Transportation	80.00	75.00	77.00	+2.00
Utilities	70.00	65.00	67.00	+2.00
Govt. Bonds	60.00	55.00	57.00	+2.00
Foreign Bonds	50.00	45.00	47.00	+2.00
Commodities	40.00	35.00	37.00	+2.00
Real Estate	30.00	25.00	27.00	+2.00
Art & Collectibles	20.00	15.00	17.00	+2.00
Other	10.00	5.00	7.00	+2.00

Market Averages

Week Ended Oct. 24, 1970	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Ind.	760.00	750.00	755.00	+5.00
20 Transp.	135.00	130.00	132.00	+2.00
15 Util.	105.00	100.00	102.00	+2.00
500 Stocks	240.00	235.00	237.00	+2.00

Treasury Bills

Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30
13 weeks	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
26 weeks	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
52 weeks	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
1 year	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
2 years	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
3 years	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
4 years	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
5 years	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00

American Stock Exchange

Week Ended Oct. 24, 1970	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones	885.50	880.00	882.00	+5.50
S&P 500	235.00	232.00	233.00	+1.00
Nasdaq	1,100.00	1,090.00	1,095.00	+5.00
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Metals & Mining	100.00	95.00	97.00	+2.00
Oil & Gas	90.00	85.00	87.00	+2.00
Transportation	80.00	75.00	77.00	+2.00
Utilities	70.00	65.00	67.00	+2.00
Govt. Bonds	60.00	55.00	57.00	+2.00
Foreign Bonds	50.00	45.00	47.00	+2.00
Commodities	40.00	35.00	37.00	+2.00
Real Estate	30.00	25.00	27.00	+2.00
Art & Collectibles	20.00	15.00	17.00	+2.00
Other	10.00	5.00	7.00	+2.00

Over-the-Counter Market

High	Low	Last	Net
100.00	95.00	97.00	+2.00
110.00	105.00	107.00	+2.00
120.00	115.00	117.00	+2.00
130.00	125.00	127.00	+2.00
140.00	135.00	137.00	+2.00
150.00	145.00	147.00	+2.00
160.00	155.00	157.00	+2.00
170.00	165.00	167.00	+2.00
180.00	175.00	177.00	+2.00
190.00	185.00	187.00	+2.00
200.00	195.00	197.00	+2.00
210.00	205.00	207.00	+2.00
220.00	215.00	217.00	+2.00
230.00	225.00	227.00	+2.00
240.00	235.00	237.00	+2.00
250.00	245.00	247.00	+2.00
260.00	255.00	257.00	+2.00
270.00	265.00	267.00	+2.00
280.00	275.00	277.00	+2.00
290.00	285.00	287.00	+2.00
300.00	295.00	297.00	+2.00
310.00	305.00	307.00	+2.00
320.00	315.00	317.00	+2.00
330.00	325.00	327.00	+2.00
340.00	335.00	337.00	+2.00
350.00	345.00	347.00	+2.00
360.00	355.00	357.00	+2.00
370.00	365.00	367.00	+2.00
380.00	375.00	377.00	+2.00
390.00	385.00	387.00	+2.00
400.00	395.00	397.00	+2.00
410.00	405.00	407.00	+2.00
420.00	415.00	417.00	+2.00
430.00	425.00	427.00	+2.00
440.00	435.00	437.00	+2.00
450.00	445.00	447.00	+2.00
460.00	455.00	457.00	+2.00
470.00	465.00	467.00	+2.00
480.00	475.00	477.00	+2.00
490.00	485.00	487.00	+2.00
500.00	495.00	497.00	+2.00

Wariness Keynote of N.Y. Financial Markets

(Continued from Page 9)

The normal growth rate from the depressed level of 1970. For the latest quarter, profit weakness was centered in manufacturing, with large declines reported in the paper, primary metals, chemical and building materials sectors. Strength was shown by the drug, computer, food and tobacco industries. The wide disparity accounted for much of the uncertainty in the stock market last week.

Next to the stream of corporate earnings reports, the most arresting news of the week in the economic field was two developments in the price area.

One was the government's monthly report on consumer prices, which showed a disap-

pointing climb of 0.4 percent in September, double the August rise, which had been hailed so widely as a herald of slowing inflation.

The other was the surprising and sharp reduction in copper prices by leading producers—4 cents a pound to 56 cents, or a reduction of 8 2/3 percent—because of softer market conditions. This was the first voluntary price rollback for domestic copper in nearly 10 years and followed some weakness in other metals.

The announcement of the consumer price data aroused some mixed reactions. Administration sources downplayed its significance, while some Democratic politicians and others cited it as evidence that the administration's game plan

for controlling inflation was not working.

Commodity Index

More important than the course of consumer prices has been the action of the 23 basic commodity index. This key indicator of pricing trends has been moving steadily lower since late winter, when it started to reverse its two-year upward trend.

Between March 10 and Oct. 13, the commodity index, which includes prices of such things as zinc, steel scrap, rubber, cotton, print cloth and wool tops, has dropped about 5.8 percent—a highly significant decline and a definite precursor of change in the consumer price index before long. It also means lower costs right now on raw materials for many businesses.

Meanwhile, it was difficult last week to make any case for lower interest rates, with consumer prices still rising strongly and borrowers continuing to seek extraordinary amounts of funds.

Last Wednesday, for instance, American Telephone announced plans to sell \$500 million of debt securities next month—an offering that will bring to \$4.39 billion the total of Bell

System issues sold this year. The following day, the federal government announced plans to refinance \$7.87 billion of 5 percent coming due in Mid-November, and Treasury officials said they probably would have to borrow \$4.5 billion before the end of the year.

The Treasury offered holders of the maturing notes either a new 42-month 7 1/4 percent note or some other of an outstanding five-year nine-month 7 1/2 percent note priced to yield 7.39 percent.

The stock market closed generally lower for the week, with all the leading stock indexes down moderately in relatively quiet trading.

The margin of issues declining over those advancing was more than 240-1, as 1,103 stocks finished with minus signs and 521 sported plus marks.

The Dow Jones industrial index was down 3.97 points to 793.38, maintaining the small pattern of change that has prevailed for the last eight weeks. At the end of August it stood at 764.88.

All other major averages also held within a narrow range and closed with small losses. Trading on the Big Board totaled 51.1 million shares for the week, or some 600,000 more than in the week before.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

Bonds were a point and more below issue price of par.

Gessies are, however, that the Beatrice will have better luck for one thing because it relates to the trend-setting U.S. stock market and, for another, because people got to know it in June, 1969, when it first went the rounds on a planned convertible later withdrawn because of the developing bear market. It floated a straight debt instead.

Oddly enough, a feature of the new weekly European quotation service is that price gaps have gotten worse as the list has grown.

In the first issue of roughly 350 bonds quoted, only 25 percent showed a gap of more than a half-point between bids from different houses and a bare 50 percent showed quarter-point and over price between bids. By last week, the over-half-point category had swelled to 40 percent of the list and some 75 percent of the quotes were in the quarter-point-and-over range. Not only that, but the preponderance of the gaps shifted to the straight debt from the usual more volatile convertible side.

The biggest single new factor in last week's list was the addi-

tion of Bondtrade quotes, missing from the first, which were among the highest in half the cases of quarter-point-and-over bid differentials on straight debts.

Dealers have made a strong point of calling the new service a "trial" and "experiment," or any other such term which will make it seem less than definitive. But the fact remains that they are paying to appear on it, on however temporary a basis.

Starting next Monday, the International Herald Tribune will be expanding its Eurobond tables to include, on a weekly basis, selected deutsche mark and guilder-denominated issues, as well as the European Unit of Account issues (see below), which have hitherto been quoted on a daily basis.

Unit of Account Bonds

Unit of Account Bonds		
Cassa Messaggeria 5 1/2-70	84 1/2	85
C.P.E. 7 1/2-80	84 1/2	87 1/2
Com. Fed. Elec. 5 1/2-85	82	83
Com. Fed. Elec. 5 1/2-70	85	87
Com. Tegen County 5 1/2-84	82 1/2	86 1/2
CUP 5 1/2-77	85	86
Excom 7 1/2-78	93 1/2	94 1/2
Europe Coal Steel 5 1/2-88	82	89
Manitoba 7 1/2-78	87 1/2	88 1/2
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Paderborn 5 1/2-80	97	98
Reed 5 1/2-83	83 1/2	86
Sacor 5 1/2-77	83	89
Scotland 5 1/2-84	86	87

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Papanicolaou Breaks Barrier

Greek Pole Vaultier
Set to Clear 18 Feet

HENS, Oct. 25 (AP)—Christos Papanicolaou, a 28-year-old Greek pole vaultier, became the first vaultier to clear 18 feet yesterday when he vaulted 18 feet 1/4.

Papanicolaou, who was a student at Jose State College in California three years ago, went over on his first attempt at the height in the final event of the Athens-Belgrade meet.

A world record of 17-11 1/2 had been set by Wolfgang Nordwig of Germany only a month ago.

Papanicolaou, who has represented Greece in international competition for ten years, missed times at 18-1 1/4 as darkness

fell on an American-made fiberglass pole, he first cleared 16 feet 3/4 without missing.

Then he was raised to 18 1/4, 1,000 fans gathered in the night at the far end of Kallithea Stadium.

Papanicolaou scored clearance over the bar, a storm of cheers broke out.

He slowly rose to his feet, then he fell off the rubber cushions had broken his fall and he

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After Papanicolaou's Olympic jump, his coach, Bud Winter, said, "He'll still make it. He'll hold the world record some day."

Papanicolaou, 28 years old, has been pole vaulting since he was 15 years old. The idea of pole vaulting came to him, he said, when Greek champion George Panagiotou took the bronze medal in the event at the 1956 Olympics.

"At first," he said, "I used a long wooden stick cut from a tree. Then my father bought me a metal pole."

In his first competitive jump, Papanicolaou cleared 10-feet-3-inches.

It took 30 years after Cornelius Warmerdam cleared the "magic" 15-foot mark for Papanicolaou to go three feet higher.

Warmerdam, who became a sort of American folk hero with his 15-foot vault, eventually established a record of 15-7 3/4 in 1942. The mark stood for 15 years, until Bob Gottwald went half an inch higher.

After that, the world's pole vaulters set their sights at 18 feet. None could do it, however, until the advent of fiberglass poles that replaced the aluminum poles that had followed those of bamboo.

The fiberglass pole put a premium on dexterity, requiring almost a gymnast's precision in timing the jump. In earlier days, the bamboo vaulters relied a great deal on muscle, along with a strong running start, to help push them over the bar.

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CLEAR SAILING—Christos Papanicolaou clears the bar at 18 feet 1/4 inch in meet yesterday in Athens.

Santana Defeats Laver
For Spain's First Open

BARCELONA, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Former Wimbledon champ Manuel Santana of Spain defeated Rod Laver of Australia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, to win the men's title of the first Spanish international open tennis championship.

For Santana, who recently withdrew from Davis Cup competition, it was one of the best victories of his long career.

The final was the first time

Santana and Laver faced each other in eight years.

Santana won the first set in ten games. The Aussie star appeared rather erratic in the second set when he double faulted four times in the set's seventh game. Laver appeared extremely nervous and Santana won the set in nine games.

The third and last set saw the Spaniard resisting Laver's attempts to come back.

Santana Wins Again

Santana teamed with Lew Hoad, who coached the Spanish Davis Cup team, to take the men's doubles and again Laver was loser. Laver and partner Andre Gimeno of Spain lost, 6-3, 6-7, 7-5.

Mrs. Helga Hoel, of West Germany, won the women's singles title, defeating Australian Susan Alexander, 6-1, 6-1.

In Saturday's semi-final matches, Laver struggled to get past unseeded Spaniard Juan Gisbert, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, while Santana put on a fantastic display to wear down Zeljko Franjovic of Yugoslavia, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1.

"The 13th was the turning point," said Laver when it was all over. "That's the hole which cost the Australian Open in 1957 when I took a triple bogey seven."

Casper, who won the award in 1966, edged Jack Nicklaus in the balloting conducted by the PGA's Executive Committee.

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Player Captures Aussie Golf
For 6th Time, Devlin Second

MELBOURNE, Oct. 25 (UPI)—South African Gary Player, won the Australian Open golf championship today for a record sixth time.

Player returned a two-over-par 74 in today's final round for an eight-under-par 280 at the Kingsmouth Heath golf course. Australia's Bruce Devlin was second with 283.

Devlin finished the \$17,900 tournament with a 68. Sharing third place on 286 was Ray Floyd of the United States, who came storming home with a 67, and Australian Billy Dunk, who had a 69.

For a while, it looked as though Devlin would come charging from behind to catch Player.

He started today trailing Player by eight strokes but birdied at the 12th and 14th holes to reduce Player's lead by three shots.

But Player had birdie at the 13th and 14th.

"The 13th was the turning point," said Player when it was all over. "That's the hole which cost the Australian Open in 1957 when I took a triple bogey seven."

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MIAMI, Oct. 25 (AP)—Cleveland's Bill Nelsen picked apart Miami's pass defense today to give the Browns a 28-0 victory in a National Football League game in the Orange Bowl.

The one-time Southern California star passed for two touchdowns as his consistent accuracy kept the Dolphins on the defensive throughout the game.

A crowd of 75,313, largest ever to see a Dolphin regular season game, booed Miami's Bob Griese as he was caught repeatedly for losses when he failed to find open receivers.

The victory made the Browns 4-2 for the season. They already were leading the Central Division of the American Conference. The Dolphins also are now 4-2 for the season in the Eastern Division.

A 56-yard runback by linebacker Dale Lindsey after the interception of a Griese pass accounted for one of Cleveland's two second quarter touchdowns.

Nelsen's passes to Fair Hooker in the last two minutes of the second quarter set up the better Browns touchdowns after fumbles had killed their earlier drives. One of the bobbles came on first and goal on the one-yard line.

Giants 35, Cardinals 17

Frank Tarkenton threw five touchdown passes, including three in the first half, when he completed all 11 passes he attempted, to lead the New York Giants to a 35-17 victory over St. Louis at Yankee Stadium.

The Giants jumped to a 21-3 lead midway in the second period. Tarkenton, who set a personal high as a Giant with the five TD passes, directed touchdown drives of 70, 67 and 82 yards the first three times the Giants had the ball.

He climaxed the drives with touchdown passes of three yards to Aaron Thomas, 41 yards to Bob Tucker and 13 yards to Clifford McNell as the Giants enjoyed a 28-10 half-time lead.

Tucker, a rookie tight end, caught a 17-yard TD pass early in the fourth period to climax an 80-yard drive. Don Herrmann caught a six-yard pass from Tarkenton late in the game that Ron Johnson set up with a 66-yard kickoff return.

Bills 10, Jets 6

A 40-yard pass from Dennis Shaw to Haven Moses set up

received a four-day suspension in France, which also applied in England.

Minsky, the 6-4 favorite, finished one length ahead of five Bladefield, a 9-2 shot.

Trainer Vincent O'Brien said: "Minsky is an inch shorter than Nijinsky was at this time last year, but he weighs 10 pounds more. There is no doubt that Nijinsky was more impressive when he wound up his 2-year-old career."

Nijinsky was hailed as a wonder horse after having won 11 straight races. But he lost his last two. He is to be retired to stud at Claiborne, Ky., on a syndication basis.

Linden Tree, a 25-1 shot ridden by Duncan Keith and owned by Britain's Mrs. D. McCalmont, outdistanced eight rivals for the \$47,166 first prize.

Was 6-4 Favorite

Lester Pigott, Britain's champion jockey, who was Nijinsky's regular rider, was scheduled to have ridden Minsky. But he refused.

New Zealand Defeats France in World Rugby

HULL, England, Oct. 25 (AP)—Underdog New Zealand came from behind in the second half today to nip favored France, 16-15, in a World Rugby League Cup match.

New Zealand, beaten 47-11 by Australia in their opening round World Cup match last week, trailed the French today, 10-4, after three quarters. Then a blitz New Zealand attack, aided by costly French fielding errors, turned the tide.

Other definite starters for the 19th running of the International Invitational were the 1967 winner, and Freddie Lee from the United States, and the 1968 winner, Miss Dan and Beaugen of France, Germany's Cortez and Sol de Noche of Uruguay.

Fla. St. 21, So. Carolina 13

Quarterback Tommy Warren came off the bench to give Florida State the scoring punch it needed for a 21-13 victory over South Carolina. The visitors opened the second half with the tie-breaking touchdown when Warren scored from four yards out.

Miss. 26, Vanderbilt 16

Quarterback Archie Manning scored on a ten-yard dash to become Mississippi's all-time scoring champion as he led the Rebels over stubborn Vanderbilt, 26-16. Ole Miss played coach's ball.

Johnny Vauter for the first time in 250 games, stayed mostly on the ground throughout the rain-soaked game and turned Vanderbilt mistakes into touchdowns. Vauter suffered a mild heart attack earlier this week and assistant coach Frank (Bruiser) Kinard took over.

Michigan 39, Minnesota 13

Fritz Seyferth, a "blocking" fullback starting only his third game, scored on touchdown bursts of three, four, five and six yards in

and took over the Eastern Division lead in the American Football Conference.

A five-yard scoring toss from Unitas to Jackie Maitland snapped a 3-3 tie midway through the second period and then Unitas beat the half-time clock with a 15-yarder to Roy Jefferson after one of Baltimore's four interceptions.

Detroit 18, Chicago 10

Errol Mann kicked field goals of 48, 43 and 31 yards and Bill Munson hurled a 17-yard, fourth-quarter touchdown pass to Earl McCullough as Detroit came from behind in Chicago to defeat the Bears, 18-10.

The victory gave the Lions a 5-1 record for the lead in the National Football Conference Central Division. The Minnesota Vikings, 4-1, play the Los Angeles Rams tomorrow night.

Jack Canaan hit Dick Gordon on a 58-yard scoring aerial midway in the first period. The Bears held the lead until Mann kicked a 43-yard field goal in the opening seconds of the second period, added another from the 49 halfway in the third quarter and Munson flipped his touchdown loss in the first minute of the last period.

John Unitas cracked for three tough pass defenses for three scoring aerials as Baltimore whipped the Patriots, 27-3, at home.

Philadelphia took an early lead, picked up Green Bay in the first half by a fumbled punt, but the Bears' interception, the first of three Eagles passes the Packers lead to stay.

Celtics 27, Patriots 3

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